THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,620—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th April.	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	9000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	7500		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10412
29th "	INDIA	7958		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	9850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Birmingham	7626	....	....	16 April	18 April
City of York	7810	....	....	27 April	29 April
City of Glasgow	6529	....	3 May	15 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6321	25 April.	19 "	2 June *	.....
City of Corinth	6415	23 May	14 June	9 July†	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	29 July†	.....
City of Manchester	6551	6 June	2 July	25 July	.....
City of York	7807	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	6443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Paris (Twin Screw)	9200	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	6321	70 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	6415	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Bizerta	6973	30 "	21 "	11 "	
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	....	....	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7526	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	6443	3 Oct.		24 Oct.
City of Florence	5500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	....	31 "	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	6415	20 "	....	14 Dec.
City of Bizerta	6973	30 "	....	27 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

PASSE.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 376	Rs. 621	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
" Liverpool	608	967	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by S.S. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

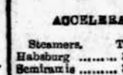
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	18th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	19th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Sunbire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vijraya," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffur	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherzich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5690	A. Dannucker	26th April
* Austria	7533	D. Cosulich	3rd May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. S. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—				
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500			
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750			
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*	
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,035*	
SECOND CLASS—				
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350			
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525			
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†	
To London via Trieste and back	" 653	"	723†	

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Martitimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Oliunsk	7th May

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Somali	2655	Kasoh	16th April 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	26th " "
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	6th May "

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£100,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,400,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do. HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HANKOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HIOGKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	TOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	ZAMBOANGA ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
108, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

WHEN
YOU ARE IN
NEED OF AN
INEXPENSIVE BUT
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
WATCH
FOR
POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.
PLEASE APPLY TO
MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.
CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.
Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.
For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

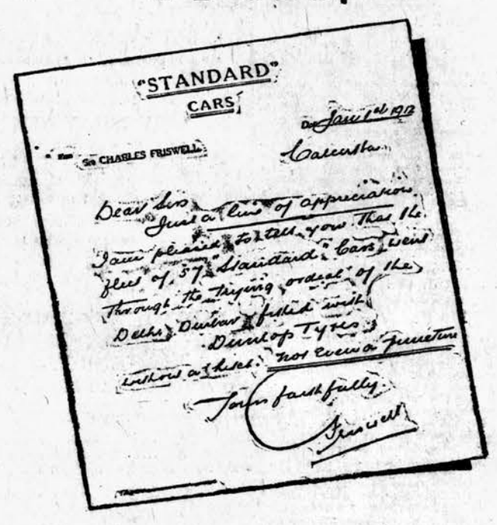
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

By Appointment to H. I. M. the King Emperor

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY
Regarding
DUNLOP
TYRES.



Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,
3 Wallace St., Bombay. 188c Mount Rd., Madras.

D. FERNANDES & CO.
PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.
FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe Cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
ANTIMALARIC RANA
The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.
FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PROCESS ENGRAVER.

REQUIRED a Competent Photographer, capable of making Photolitho transfers, line and half-tone blocks. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply to F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Account and Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1911.
2. To elect one Director in place of one who retires but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, has as from the 10th instant RESIGNED as a PARTNER of and from the Undersigned firm of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Sons and Co., or D. M. Petit Sons and Co., the Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER, in the said firm and that the said firm now consists and will consist of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronet, and Messrs. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit and Jehangir Bomanjee Petit.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1912.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.
3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.
4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
These is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish,

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds

of Metals.

Obtainable from

all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

: Hull, England.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 16th APRIL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill (opposite the Bungalow of Mr. Gubbay, Collector) the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining drawing office and bedroom furniture made to order by Wimbridge Robert, Davji Canji and others rich glassware and porcelainware, electro-platedware by Elkington and Reed Barton, screw telescopic dining table, elegant sideboard, dinner waggon drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, handsome partition screens, book cases, iron and brass bedsteads complete, substantial made single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, English palm stands, sweet toned cottage piano by Joseph Hollis, London, wind-proof table, hanging and floor lamps, iron safe Cambay rugs and carpets, English-made lady's side saddle size No. 3, child's saddle, one Daraque motor-car about 20 H. P., 4 Cylinder, to seat 5 persons, open body with hood, in going order, large collection of valuable garden plants in pots such as maiden hair ferns, various palms and other flowering plants in pots and baskets, etc., the property of L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, proceeded to England and others.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1912.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 16th April, 1912.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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Re Amalner to Colaba, Invoice No. 38 of 31-1-10. 8 F. P. bales of Amalner cotton, slightly damaged by Fire.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1912.

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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000

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Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receiv same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

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Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH APRIL 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	21	23,606
B B and C I Railway	5	5,369

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-64d. T. T., and 1s. 4 5-64d. on Demand, while 3 months' sight Credits were quoted 1s. 4 9-32d. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small and few Private bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-64d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 5-64d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143
Shanghai ,,	...194 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. Only a small business is reported and the undermentioned are closing rates.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 96 10 0 to 96 11 0
Settlement	... ,, 96 10 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 27 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 27 1-8. New York was 1-8 up at 58 5-8. The local market continues firm and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Sovereign	...	Rs 23 15 0
Australian ,,	...	,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 69 0 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,, 68 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the Home markets on Saturday were slight, and the local market this morning opened steady at about Saturday's closing quotations. There is a moderate business passing in the bazaar in New Crop good Broach and fully good Bengals, but for May delivery the position remains unchanged, the only enquiry being for Southern styles, which export houses are offering for sale. At the close the market is firmer particularly for New Crop and quotations are as under.

There is a fair demand for ready cotton and prices are steadier but holders are less disposed to accept offers.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 285	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hingunghat	,,	284	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	,, 286	,,
Fine M. G. Dhansangson ...	...	,, 282	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	,, 278-9	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...	,, 268-9	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	,, 261-2	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 266	,,
Good H. G. Westerns ...	...	,, 273	,,
Good M. G. Westerns ...	...	,, 284	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	,, 299	,,
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	,, 307	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,, 255	Jan. ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales	} Received
Total Imports	28,000 ,,	} Mutilated.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Api.-May.	May.-June.	June-July.
6-26	6-26	6-23
—02	—04	—02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6-25	6-22	6-18
—02	—02	—02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6-14	6-12	6-12
—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Fluctuations have occurred and the market closes firm as under:

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 3 0	B.T.
April.-May ...	,, 11 11 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	Rs. 8 4 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	...	,, 8 8 0	R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm—Fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 58 8 0	
Maghi	...	,, 55 8 0	
Black Kalmi	...	,, 48 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	...	,, 60 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 11 9 0	B. T.
Api-May ...	...	,, 11 13 6	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 8 0	
Forward	...	,, 7 3 0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	...Rs. 26 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. Business passing. We quotes—

Bold...	...	... Rs. 44 0 0	
Small	...	... Rs. 43 0 0	

WHEAT :—

The market is firm and prices have advanced.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 6	R.T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	5 9 0	R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	... ...	1,790
Bank of India ...	... ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	... ...	80
Indian Specie ...	... ...	50 3-4

MILLS.

David ...	... ...	433 3-4
Kobinoor ...	... ...	765
Manockji Petit ...	... ...	2,490
Standard ...	... ...	1,270

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	153
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	272 1-2
do Preference	285
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ld Pref.	477 1-2
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ...	71 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley...	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	...	9,054 bales
Wheat	...	...	17,382 owts.
Linseed	...	...	31,234 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	9,147 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	1,339 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	1,579 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	261 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	2,811 ,,
Rice	...	...	6,852 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	6,047 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	7,787 ,,
Mowrseed	...	...	794 ,,
Gram	...	...	4,114 ,,
Joowar	...	...	6,404 ,,
Maize	...	...	4,178 ,,

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the above Bank's assets on 14th April, 1912, as compared with the figures of 15th March, 1912 :—

	15th March Rs.	14th April. Rs.
Local Bills Discounted.....	2,18,000.....	2,68,000
Cash Credits.....	5,69,000.....	7,10,000
Loans and demand advances..	3,74,000.....	8,45,000
Office Furniture and Fittings..	12,000.....	13,000
Sundries.....	17,000.....	22,000
Cash and Investments.....	3,17,000.....	2,22,000
Total.....	15,07,000	20,80,000

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th April 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th April 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 6. Rs.	Apr. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,39,53,336	1,44,60,939
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,52,60,006	10,21,68,976
Post Bills	3,311	3,311
Sundries	21,04,100	21,83,725
	14,19,20,753	13,94,16,951
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,29,68,675	2,25,09,559
Other authorised Securities	1,42,196	91,070
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,35,91,281	2,14,36,626
Loans do. do. ...	2,96,96,183	2,59,29,309
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,28,35,046	2,27,86,775
Dead Stock	2,26,622	2,26,622
Stamps	6,133	6,150
Bullion	5,91,868	7,00,320
Balances with other Banks.	15,42,319	15,05,848
Sundries	3,88,790	3,94,847
Cash	4,08,31,641	4,38,29,925
	14,19,20,753	13,94,16,951

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th Apr. 1912, as compared with the statement of 2nd Apr. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 2. Rs. a. p.	Apr. 9. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c	2,17,88,275 8 8	2,06,39,145 7 9
Other Deposits, &c	17,06,23,933 5 7	16,84,71,102 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,29,102 14 6	10,22,744 7 10
Sundries	16,77,529 13 8	17,44,579 12 8
	23,31,18,841 9 7	22,98,77,571 12 5
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,46,71,305 0 0	2,55,80,250 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	60,59,933 0 0	61,20,973 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,46,56,002 0 2	4,38,13,369 12 4
Bills discounted, &c	4,85,06,181 9 4	4,67,70,229 1 10
Balances with other Banks ...	2,78,62,837 11 8	2,84,15,926 0 9
Bullion	15,19,641 8 11	17,78,194 8 5
Dead Stock	.....	.....
Stamps	21,99,735 14 9	21,94,184 3 8
Sundries	13,690 11 8	13,122 14 10
	4,73,411 10 6	4,57,033 4 9
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	15,61,42,819 3 0	15,52,02,427 14 7
Cash, &c., at... Branches	7,69,76,022 6 7	7,46,75,143 13 16
	23,31,18,841 9 7	22,98,77,571 12 5

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 3,42,058	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	8,07,073	Do.
Other Deposits	21,52,331	Do.
Post Bills	6,358	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	9,59,125	Increase.
Loans.....	8,82,633	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	18,35,952	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,53,059	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	16,11,182	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	6,89,697	Do.

Percentage 38·91.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. write for Manchester, on 28th March the following weekly report:—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	6·17	6·09
Do. Current Month	5·95	5·85
F.G.F. Egyptian —Spot	9 1-16	9
New York—Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Spot—Cents.	10·85	10·65
London—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week
Bar Silver.	26 3-4	26 15-16
Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,195,670	1,222,290
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,092,260	1,103,000
American cotton into sight ...	13,749,000	10,805,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	10,671,000	7,874,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,647,000	4,162,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,455,000	3,072,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	355,000	326,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	105,000	200,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	62,000	68,000

The movement of American Cotton "into sight" for the week ending the 22nd instant, was 343,000 bales; last year for the same week it was 99,000 bales the movement "out of sight" i.e. deliveries to the World's Spinners was for the same week 343,000 bales, and last year 303,000 bales.

The quantity of American Cotton ginned to the beginning of this month was reported last week to be 16,051,000 bales this was the final report this season, and it is an enormous quantity, but the size of the crop having been previously estimated with a fair degree of certainty, not much attention was given to it, and it did not affect the cotton markets it appears texas has produced about 4,100,000 bales, the largest quantity ever grown in that State, which reminds us of the reports we received during last growing season, detailing disasters of all kinds to the crop.

There is plenty of cotton fortunately and there will be 2 to 3 million bales on August 31st next to carry over to next season, but there is a great difficulty for this district (where we require the best stapled American) to find grades up to required standards and all the time our spinners are paying points above quoted prices, even up to 150 points we are informed, to obtain cotton of sufficiently good growth and staple this circumstance should be remembered by buyers of cotton goods abroad as contributing considerably to the firmness already displayed in this market.

We appear to have in front of us a long spell of firm prices if not an advance above the present level. Manufacturers are so well sold that they will only take further business at full rates, and the total stoppage for a month already in the getting of coal makes them firmer, having many of them paid high prices for further supplies since the coal strike began many mills are already stopped and others will keep closing as their coal is exhausted, reducing the number of manufacturers who care to take further orders, and later on before coal supplies can reach these mills, production will gradually cease the worst effects of the Coal Strike will only be felt some weeks later, so far as production is concerned the railway systems are rapidly curtailing the opportunities for sending goods etc., from one place to another, workers are being turned off in every industry, and soon there would be no means of transit if the Coal Miners' Strike were to continue. Business keeps up to a fair extent, Calcutta has been in the market, and the import there of Piece goods, yarns and metals for February was 52,524 packages, being over the monthly average of last year viz :—618,990 packages.

From the remainder of the India markets there is constant enquiry for miscellaneous kinds of goods, also from the other Eastern markets, which make up a fair total from week to week.

The mail advices from Shanghai to the 8th inst. state that the outbreaks and looting by the soldiers in the North had stopped business the Native Banks hesitating to give dealers advances, which otherwise would have been granted. and the increased activity in clearances being stopped direct cables home announce further looting, and a strong feeling of unrest, up to a few days ago. Hongkong has however done a moderate business. Parliament has passed the Bill to establish minimum rates of wages for Coal Miners, to be settled by Joint District Boards the Miners are voting whether to commence work meanwhile, and the Owners agree to give effect to the provisions of the Bill we therefore hope for an early resumption of work.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—110 bales cotton waste, Wolf and Sons ; 2,021 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co ; 12,240 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts maize Sanday and Co; 95 bales cotton, W Bottomley and Son.

Scindia s—33 bales wool, S Dossa and Co ; 50 bales wool, J Karra ; 150 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 260 cwts old iron K M Nathoo ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 190 bales wool, K. Khairaj 93 bales wool B Tulookchand; 85 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co 90 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 235 bales wool D Koodanmal ; 88 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—25 cwts wax and 26 cwts dry ginger, H M Arbi ; 4 cases bristles, 2 bundles cotton, 6 cwts myrabollams, J A Begbie and Co; 175 cwts raisins, P Ebrahim and Co ; 7 bales carpets, 12 cases haberdashery King King and Co ; 7 cases curios and curtains 18 bundles moozmats, B J Bhumgara ; 2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4 bales skins. J Rahimtoola : 125 bales hemp, P Mathooradas and Co ; 15 bales carpets, J M Savchand ; 200 bales skins W and A Graham & Co ; 32 boxes goldbars, P and O Co; 28 bales skins, H O Oomersey and Sons : 34 cases aloes, G Scoltanally.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 530 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton, L Bamjee and Co.

Mantua s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—320 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—1,680 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,501 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers ; 145 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 400 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros ; 253 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Darrington Court s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 cwts bugrin, V Nanpal and Co ; 9,100 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers ; 3,837 cwts bones sinews, E C Nanjee ; 2,000 cwts olibanum, 337 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—15 bales skins, E N Stein.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Umsinga s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—200 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—40 bales twist, S J David and Co; 50 bales twist, G Cotton and Co ?

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalemoor s—169 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 700 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—100 cwts cashewnuts, 1,290 cwts groundnuts 750 cwts gingellyseed, J Fazlari; 50 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts gram, 5,557 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Majidi s—40 bales hemp, E Oomersey 200 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

Capri s—3000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 87 cwts olibanum, M Jaferbhoy ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri s—8000 cwts wheat K Devchand and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Darrington Court s—201 cwts gum S Cooverjee and Co ; 65 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—5000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Mantua s—30 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Polcevera s—15 cwts gugal, S Vazir ; 65 cwts sharkfins, J Mahomed ; 14 cases chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Devanha s—265 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 8 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—350 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—1,316 cwts fishmaws, K Bessho ; 350 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Apr.	h	m	ft.	in.	Apl.	h	m	ft.	in.
S	13	m 8	51	23	10	13	m 3	8	19	9
		9	27	a 25	11		2	41	a 19	1
S	14	m 9	36	25	1	14	m 3	37	18	9
		9	57	a 26	7		3	26	a 18	6
M	15	m 10	16	26	3	15	m 4	5	17	8
		10	37	a 27	1		4	7	a 18	0
TU	16	m 10	54	27	3	16	m 4	33	16	9
		10	57	a 27	6		4	46	a 17	7
W	17	m 11	31	28	2	17	m 5	1	15	10
		11	28	a 27	9		5	23	a 17	6
TH	18	m 0	9	28	8	18	m 5	31	15	1
							5	59	a 17	8
F	19	m 0	1	27	9	19	m 6	3	14	8
		0	48	a 18	11		6	35	a 18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Apl. 13	(Saturday)	Sunrise 6h 24m	Sunset 6h 56m	
,, 14	(Sunday)	,, 6h 23m	,, 6h 56m	
,, 15	(Monday)	,, 6h 22m	,, 6h 56m	
,, 16	(Tuesday)	,, 6h 21m	,, 6h 56m	
,, 17	(Wednesday)	,, 6h 21m	,, 6h 57m	
,, 18	(Thursday)	,, 6h 20m	,, 6h 57m	
,, 19	(Friday)	,, 6h 19m	,, 6h 57m	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m. ; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

The Linde Ice Company in Calcutta have completed works for manufacture of oxygen gas. The gas is used in steel-welding, metal-cutting and in medicine.

A new jute mill named the Argus Mill has just been floated at Calcutta by the late Manager of the Titagarh Jute Mill. The capital is quoted at a million sterling. A large firm of American buyers has a considerable financial interest in the enterprise, this being the first occasion on which American capital has been invested to an extent in a Calcutta mill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

DAVIS—March 19, at 5, Whannell's Road, Egmore, Madras, after an illness of four days, Edna Gray Davis, aged 17 years, younger daughter of Annie, and the late Joseph Davis.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Recital of Sacred Music, St. Andrew's Church, 6-30 p. m.

Selby Memorial Fund, Subscribers' meeting, Presidency Association rooms, 6 p. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The world judges a man by what he does, not by what he says he is going to do."—Philadelphia Commercial.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 5th April, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—His Highness the Nawab of Cambay has arrived in Bombay with fifteen followers, and put up in a bungalow at Mahlaxmi.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC.—A recital of sacred music will take place to-night in St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, at 6-30 p.m. Several well-known singers will take part, and an excellent programme of music has been arranged.

A YACHT CAPSIZED.—Mr. Newman Taylor with two natives was out in the harbour in his yacht "Mavourneen" when it suddenly capsized near Middle Ground. Mr. Hepper, who was out at the time, noticed the incident and got Mr. Taylor and the others safe ashore. The yacht was towed to Apollo Bunder.

DHUNJEEBHOY E. A. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—In this dispensary which is under the management of the Trustees of 'the Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees.' the total number of patients treated during the month of March was 662, of which there were 33 males, 287 females, and 342 children.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—A taxi-cab, No. 1740, was been driven along Chunam Kiln Road on Saturday night, when a Hindu goldsmith named Bapu Ramset was knocked down and he received several injuries. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s.s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 20th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	Bayards ..... H. Starke
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Selection	Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod
Valse Lente...	A Dream of Cleopatra ... Kenlt
Selection	Irish Emeralds ..... Greedy
Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers ..... Tobani
Xylophone Solo	La Juana ..... Howgill

EIGHT REPORT OF PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY FOR 1910 AND 1911 :—The total number of books issued was 7,723 ; out of which 3,991 were English and 3,732 Gujarati. The attendance as a whole has been satisfactory. The daily number of readers who attended the Reading Room was more than 300. The rooms remains always over-crowded especially during morning and evening hours. This plainly indicates how useful is an institution of this character to the poor reading public. Gifts were received from :—"The Bombay Government, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal, Mr. R. J. Tata etc" for which the trustees offer their best thanks to the donors. The property whose rent is the sole source of income of the institution, needed thorough repair and had to be kept untenanted during eleven months of the year 1911. Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla generously spent a sum of Rs. 16,115 on repairs and in addition had defrayed the current expenditure of the library which amounted to Rs. 1,835.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

An Exhibition, value £9 9s., has been awarded to Eric Benjamin (pupil of Miss E. Schmuck) for having gained the highest marks in the senior practical (violin) examination held recently in India. The same candidate also won the Junior Exhibition for pianoforte playing last year. This is very creditable considering his age, which is only eleven years.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., Yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	19	16
Same date last year.....	48	45
Total mortality from all causes...		142
Same date last year.....		140

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,207	801	102

The death of Syed Abdumian Sahib, a well-known and popular resident in Palanpur, occurred there on Sunday. He was the tutor and one of the favourites of His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, who is now in and expressed his regrets by wire. A great number of persons attended the funeral ceremony and State offices and schools were closed on Monday.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

A considerable rainfall has occurred in north-east India and light showers are reported from the east of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the north of the Punjab. A feeble depression is passing eastwards into the west of the Himalayas. The largest rainfall amounts are :—Cherrapunji, three inches; Gauhati, one; Dhubri, Chittagong and Mymensingh, one and a half ; Barisal, three; and Jessore and Darjeeling, one. The temperature remains high in the north-west, but is likely to fall soon. The forecast predicts some westward extension of the rainfall along the base of hills in north-east India continued wet weather in the north-west with an extension eastward along the Punjab Himalayas and showers probable in the north of Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the west, moderately to heavily clouded in the north and south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south-east Punjab; the minimum is also much above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-west and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the north-eastern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri; night temperature is slightly above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity and maximum temperature are equal to the average; the minimum is in large excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, and in defect in West Central India. Night temperature is above the average at Indore and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Khandwa. Night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur has had 0·36" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become slightly damper in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar ; night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Light showers have fallen at Rawalpindi and Bijapur during a thunder-storm and very light rain is reported from Colombo and Mangalore. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north and the central parts of the country.

A few thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab Rajputana and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushir (28th)	77·3	63 5	...	9·82
Aden	86·3	74·3	...	3·14
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	103·2	72·0	...	2·39
Rawalpindi	81·4	54·9	0·10	7·87
Lahore	104·4	75·7	...	3·65
Sirsa	101·8	80 0	...	3·49
Ambala	104 5	74·9	...	3 18
Delhi	105·0	78·3	...	4·07
Agra	105·0	77 5	...	4·60
Mainpuri	103 3	75·1	...	3·84
Jhansi	103·0	81·5	...	1·17
Oawapore	106·2	77·9	...	3·97
Allahabad	106 6	71·5	...	2·27
Jacobabad	105·1	77·8	...	0·85
Karachi	86·0	76·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	103·4	81 7	...	0·98
Jaipur	104·2	78·6	...	2·87
Kotah	107 6	84·6	...	1 01
Bhuj	100·5	74·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·3	77·2	...	0 08
Veraval	99 1	73·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·6	69 5	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para	109·0	74·6	...	0·02
Surat	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	109 1	72	...	0·00
Deesa	108 3	72 4	...	0·00
Neemuch	105·9	79·0	...	0·30
Indore	104·6	78·6	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104 3	72 3	...	6·06
Sangor	104 3	78·6	...	2·76
Hoshangabad .....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zamora, 3,328 tons, Captain J Evans sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3,225 tons, Captain T. Matzina, sailed yesterday from Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,895 tons, Captain A. G. Tollemache, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Natal, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain S. Shotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Harpenden 2,302 tons Captain A. J. Cromack arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachie, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Pundit, 3,832 tons Captain W. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Habsburg, 2,394 tons Captain E. Seberich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons Kaznohi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain G Greig, sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

RIMS Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....RIM

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 15.

Angus	....2320 Dakers	.....
Braunfels	....3559 Omann	...W & A G & Co
Baroda	....1898 McClelland	...M M & Co
Dalemoor	....2574 Beuhs	...W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	....3893 Anderson	...Standard Oil Co
Gymric	....2598 Cassick	...G H Essaji
Gerd	....751 Andreasen	...F F C & Co
Harpenden	....2302 Cromack	.....
Haddon Hall	....2577 Parry	...K N & Co
Ishani	....2545 Goode	...N F ...Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	....360 McLarin	...11-3 ...K N & Co
Karima	....3362 Beame	...W & A G & Co
Landaura	....2157 Woodget	...M M & Co
Linga	....957 Rothwell ..Karachi	...M M & Co
Mystic	....2431 Cain	...W & A G & Co
Mantua	....5905 Vibert	...P & O Co
Okara	....3439 Motti ....Calcutta ...	M M & Co
Pentakota	....2309 Stewart	...M M & Co
Shah Jehan	....2535 McBean	...Shah S N Co
Saifi	....565 Morin	...Arab S N Co
Tyneside	....737 Thomson ...	Arab Steamers Co
Umsinga	....1895 Tollemache	...T M & Co
Wotan	....2103 Lorenzen	...W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	....2446 Shotton	.....
Zambesi	....2415 Ferguson	...T M & Co
Zamora	....2328 Ewan	...T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	.....		W & A G & Co
B Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Rangoon		T M & Co
C&R Merton Hall	2773	Field	Karachi	20-4	K N & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Mandapam		J Finlay & Co
F Mars	2235	Goodwin	L'pool		K N & Co
H Hoscinee	993	Richardson	.....		Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-5	R Line
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	18-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Pearlmoor	2376	Stonehouse	.....		W & A G & Co
O Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria	Antwerp	11-4 ...W & A Graham & Co
P Liebenfels	2830	Spillmenn	Karachi	19-4	W & A G & Co
Q Polocrva	1315	Amagasu	Hongkong		R Line

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Torilla	3138	Carrel	Calcutta		M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4	W & A G & Co
4 Virawa	2176	Zipper	Calcutta	20-4	M M & Co
5 Turkistan	2869	Bliautt	Hull		M M & Co
6 Bombay Maru	3938	Nogachi	.....	19-4	N Y Kaisha
7 Habsburg	2416	Siberich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
8 Ismaila	3381	Rose	.....		M M & Co
9 Arstertun	3152	Goosmann	New York	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	24-4	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bascrh	18-4	M M & Co
15 Pandua	2126	Downing	Durban		M M & Co
16 Somali	2559	Kasos	.....		A S & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	.....	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	552	Ahmed	17-4	Bo S N Co

M W D

Umballa	3426	Brocq	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Umsinga	Tollemache	Natal, Mar 20
	Pundit	Crebbin	Sourabaya, Apl 4
	Dwarka	Moxon	Bascrh, Apl 7
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, Apl 3
15	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta, Apl 5
	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, Mar 26
	Haddon Hall	Parry	Karachi, Apl 13

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	City of York	Wilson	Karachi
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Zamora	Evans	Calcutta
	Sardegna	Mattina	Genoa
	Santhia	Robertson	Calcutta
	Fairport	Greig	Antwerp

The steamer Habsburg, Captain Seberich, obtained her porticlearance yesterday for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Devanha, for China, &c.
" Gerd, for Bangkok, &c.
" Capri, for Genoa, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Virawa, for Calcutta.
" Umsinga, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	From
4	Breconian	Calcutta
12	Pasha	Java
14	Clan Macpherson	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 14th instant and the same Co's steamer Castalia, outward bound is due to arrive here on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on 13th instant and she is expected here on 18th instant at 8 p.m.

The P and O steamer Delta, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th April.

On a train from Manchester to London, the other day, a certain small boy was intently watching the houses as the train progressed, and was announcing, in an ever-growing crescendo of delight, the number of chimneys which he was prepared to certify as emitting smoke. His interest was infectious, and before the journey's end every passenger was engaged in the same task, though the results were not similarly communicated. The outskirts of London proved to be very nearly a blank covert.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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are considered to be the leading
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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 200 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 16th April, 1912.

LORD HARDINGE AND PERSIA.

The old East India Company, which disappeared with the transfer of their possessions to the Crown, built up a foreign policy, which was not limited to the peninsula, as the Directors entered upon hostilities with the French and Dutch when their interests required this form of protection, and were engaged in an adventure to the Philippines a century and a half ago. With the advent of Home influences, supplemented by Parliamentary control, there have been modifications of the previous situation, and it is a popular supposition with those unfamiliar with the course of events that the present foreign policy of the Government of India is limited to its relations with Native States and the protection of the five thousand seven hundred miles of land frontier, which divides the country from its Asiatic neighbours. But Lord Hardinge's recent declaration in regard to the anarchy in Southern and Eastern Persia disclosed the reality of Indian interests in those spheres and the measures it was proposed to take for their conservation, as it is evident that the Teheran Regency is helpless and that the gendarmerie under Swedish officers is still in the evolutionary stage and will not be ready for active service for some time to come. The speech, which sketched a plan of Indian intervention by means of direct negotiations with the tribes who have superseded the authority of the central administration and taken possession of the trade routes, produced immediate promises for the restoration of order as well as protests against the action contemplated on the ground that it would be derogatory to Persian independence. As Lord Hardinge remarked in his survey of the situation, the Anglo-Russian agreement—with which he was closely associated—has been the charter of Persian freedom, because without its security there would have been a division of territory before the Nationalists had wrested a constitution from Nasruddin's successor, and the country was thrown into anarchy by their vain attempts at self-government. Both Powers have given repeated and solemn assurances that the dismemberment of the kingdom is not their objective, and that they will withdraw from all interference in its internal concerns as soon as the Teheran Regency is able to control its rebellious subjects.

But there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of this happening, and as in the meantime Indian interests are suffering by the commercial dislocation in the South, the Viceroy made a rational suggestion with a view to ending a position that has become intolerable and not with the object of aiming a fresh blow at the antonomy of a government, which has no real existence outside the walls of Teheran. The occasion was also interesting, because it showed that India still has a foreign policy and that the representative of the Crown does not hesitate to express it, even when local aspirations may not accord with the attitude of the Home Cabinet. And this seems to be the case with regard to the Calcutta pronouncement, as the British Minister at the Court of the Shah has since assured the Regent that there is no intention at present to translate Lord Hardinge's proposal into action, though it is probable that the tribes who are holding up the trade routes would be amenable to financial influences in the form of regularly paid subsidies and would quit brigandage for the more remunerative occupation of escorting caravans from the coast. The interesting point in the situation is that India which is not summoned to Imperial Conferences, and is unrepresented upon the Royal Commission just appointed to enquire into the commercial concerns of the Empire, regards Persia as a lawful sphere of influence and would, if permitted, take action for the restoration of order in its Southern provinces, which would be more effectual than the nebulous policy of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. We owe the revival of Indo-Persian interests to the Viceroy, who, a few years ago, visited the Gulf ports and proclaimed himself the historical and logical successor of the Anglo-Indian envoy, who, a century previously, had made treaties of alliance between the two countries which are the basis of present relations. And in his valedictory speech made in this city, Lord Curzon claimed to have established a clear and understandable policy instead of the attitude of inconsequence, which prevailed before he included the question in his budget of reforms. "Resting," he said, "upon Lord Lonsdowne's statesmanlike and invaluable dictum, from which, I trust, no British Government will be so foolish as to recede, we have been able to pursue a definite course of action in defence of British interests at Muscat, Bahrein, Koweit, and throughout the Persian Gulf. The same applies to Mekran and Seistan, and I believe that I leave our interests in those quarters better safeguarded than they have been before."

The proposals put forward by his most recent successor are the sequences to the initiative of eight years since, following developments which were not anticipated when the departing Viceroy explained the policy for which he was responsible. But there is another aspect of the position which is sometimes forgotten, though it has an important bearing on the intervention projected in the Calcutta speech, so promptly vetoed by the declaration of the British Minister at Teheran. Under the arrangements which came into force at the commencement of the present century, the charges for the Persian Legation and the Consulates were evenly apportioned between India and the Imperial exchequer. It was also agreed that although the English Foreign Office was to be the predominant partner in the control of political and commercial relations, India was to have a voice in all matters affecting her interests. For, to quote an official authority, it was recognised that "apart from the graver international questions which concern Persia's foreign relations with European powers, there are many others that directly and particularly appeal the Government of India." With the object of securing the requisite protection of Indian interests, which are chiefly concerned with the Gulf and the Southern provinces, it was agreed that all political and consular appointments, these spheres should be filled by officers nominated by the Viceroy through his Foreign Department who would report to him direct through that channel and take their instructions from the same source. As a consequence of this arrangement all these posts are held by Anglo-Indian officials, and the Government is in close touch with what is happening in the disturbed area beyond the littoral, and is naturally desirous of taking measures for the restoration of order in a sphere which is under their diplomatic control. This is the aspect of the position which makes Lord Hardinge's proposals understandable as a timely act of policy for the protection of interests committed to his charge, and that the co-operation suggested was not inspired by the desire, visualised by the Teheran alarmists, to introduce a new element of discord between the Regency and the rebellious tribesmen. For the present the idea has been abandoned in deference to the sentimental objections of the Persians, but British patience is not inexhaustible, and unless the local authorities can clear the trade routes of the bandits who have taken charge of them, we shall probably hear more of the Calcutta project, which has the merit of being a short cut to a pacification that seems to be hopeless, if it is left to an administration whose promises of amendment are plentiful, but who lack the physical force for their rightful a pplication.

AN OLD ANGLO-INDIAN JUDGE.

MR. CHARLES BOULNOIS, whose death has just occurred at the advanced age of eighty was a distinguished Anglo-Indian lawyer of the last generation. He was called to the bar at Middle Temple so far back as 1855 after being educated at the London University, and came to India soon after. Sir Andrew Scoble and he were contemporaries; but while the former came to Bombay and joined the bar here, Boulnois went to Bengal and was admitted an advocate of the old Supreme Court there in the last few years of its existence under Sir James Colville and Sir Barnes Peacock. He was very successful in his practice, in which, however, he did not continue as the very year the Supreme Court became extinct and the new High Court was created in its place he accepted judicial office under Government as Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. It was the general opinion at the time that had Boulnois stuck to his practice as barrister sufficiently long, he would have been raised to the bench of the new Bengal High Court. He did become a judge some years later, after serving as secretary in the Legislative Department to both the Bengal Provincial and Supreme Governments, and when in 1866 the Chief Court for the Punjab was first established, he was one of its original judges. The Punjab Court was a little lower in status than the previously constituted High Court of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, inasmuch as it derived its authority not like them from an Act of Parliament but from an Act of the Indian Legislative Council, and though framed on the same model, its chief judge and other judges were appointed not by the Crown as in the case of the High Courts, but by the Governor-General-in-Council. In 1900 a similar Chief Court was established at Rangoon for Lower Burma. The emoluments of a judge of these Chief Courts are also slightly less than those of a judge of the High Court, the former getting forty-two thousand rupees per annum whilst the latter draw forty-eight. In a few months Boulnois was promoted to be Chief Judge of the Punjab Court, and he continued in that post for ten years when he finally retired from India in 1877 at the early age of forty-five. A year before retirement he published with the collaboration of the late Sir William Rattigan who was a brilliant Advocate at the Punjab Bar before him, an important work on Customary Law in the Punjab, which is still authoritative. Custom has greater weight in deciding judicial matters in the Punjab than in the older provinces, and this work helps considerably to find out where is the custom in many cases. At home he acted for over twenty years as Reporter of Indian Appeals in England for the authorised Law reports. He had previously, while in Bengal, also edited the Law reports in the Supreme Court there for four years from 1856. When the Punjab University was incorporated in 1882, he was an original Fellow mentioned in the Act, though at that time he had retired and was in England.

TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

THE practical work of that campaign, the fight against the dread tuberculosis, which was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir George Clarke at a large public meeting a week or two ago, has already commenced and the Governor has had the felicity of opening at Karla, near Lonavla, the first Hindu sanatorium for the treatment of tubercular disease, which has been erected in India. The proceedings on this occasion have been very fully reported, but it is not inappropriate to emphasize some of the salient features of the new institution. In the first place there can be no question that the site has been wisely selected. An obvious requisite of a sanatorium for the treatment of such diseases as phthisis is that it should be situated on a lonely spot isolated from populous centres. Thus, the ordinarily-frequented hill stations were debarred from offering a site. In Karla, however, which is several miles from the railway centre of Lonavla, and which possesses a railway station, an ideal situation has been discovered amongst the breezy heights of the Bhor Ghat. Karla is also the fortunate possessor of a comparatively equable climate. Its temperature never rises to those exacting altitudes, which are at times achieved in other popular hill stations, and this it is easy to understand is a great point in the treatment of a wasting disease. The institution is intended to be for the benefit of middle-class and poor patients to whom two classes of treatment will be available, that by the well-known open air method, and that by the injection of tuberculin. The only handicap as far as it can be foreseen at present, which the sanatorium will have to face, is the fact that the monsoon rainfall, some 70 in. annually, is heavier than is desirable, However, it is understood that should it be found that a deleterious effect upon the patients thereby cannot be avoided, it will be possible to move temporarily to Telegaon, which does not possess the same disadvantage. These are the leading features of the project, which His Excellency on Saturday so auspiciously inaugurated, and the appeal, which was strongly made by the Governor and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna for funds with which to complete the building, will, we feel sure, receive the response which it deserves. It is impossible to question the utility or indeed necessity of such a provision.

RED CROSS WORK IN CHINA.

RED Cross workers in China are now being treated with greater respect and consideration than was the case when they first commenced operations. Then an offer made to General Ma to send attendants to his hospitals met with the reply that they were quite able to look after their own sick and wounded, and further that any strangers who entered their lines would run great risks in consequence of differences of language and customs. Always suspicious of the foreigner the Chinaman would have none of him. But after a time a meeting was held which was addressed by the Red Cross leaders, who explained their mission. Still half doubting their services were accepted and they are now tending the sick in hospitals and assisting the doctors who are greatly overworked.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 7 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m., on Friday next.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. A. A. Fowler, Cameron Highlanders, to the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Bayley.

IN the Bengal Presidency, District Officers are required to co-operate in the preparation of a general preliminary report on the cattle survey in the Province and a set of questions, calling for information, has been furnished to them.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd March, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 29,082 maunds with an increase of Rs. 39,717 in the earnings.

THE Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of the guaranteed interest of 1¾ per cent. and the guaranteed surplus profits of ¼ per cent., or 2 per cent. in all, for the half year to the 30th June, 1912. The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., recommend a dividend of 10s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The distribution in July will thus be 2¼ per cent., less income-tax, making a total dividend for the year 1911 of 4¼ per cent. less income-tax.

ACCORDING to advice from Turfan, in the new Republic Dominion of China, dated the middle of February, Colonel G. E. Pereira, late British Military Attache at Pekin, had just arrived there after a journey of forty-nine stages from Kashgar. He reports that a revolt had broken out at Kuldja, and that the Chinese there had proclaimed a separate Republic under the title of the Republic of Ili. Fighting between the revolutionaries and the Manchu troops had been in progress for some time. Kwagfu, the Tartar General of Ili, had been elected President of the Republic after having had the option of assuming that position or of being beheaded.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

New Immigration Regulations.

MURRAY WATERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 1.

The politicians and people of the other States, and especially the legislators representing them in the Commonwealth Parliament, have at various times waxed most sarcastic concerning the methods of South Australia in regard to the administration of the Northern Territory. Admission has to be made that legislators did not achieve a shining success in this respect during the currency of their control. Beyong building a railway and a jetty, which together accounted in principal and interest for most of the present debt on the Territory, South Australia did little for that vast possession. She found out very early in her career as owner that the burden of development was greater than she could bear. All manner of schemes for the exploitation of the "splendid resources" of the Territory were devised, but none of them proved satisfactory. The result was that when the Commonwealth evinced a disposition to undertake the responsibility of management those who had had most to do with the work of governing the Territory, as well as the majority of the people who had lived in it, manifested a keen anxiety to give the Federal Government a chance to distinguish itself. That it has not done so far. Long ago it was complained that "since the fathers fell asleep all things remained as they were". So it is with the Territory. Since South Australia handed over her right, title, and interest in the place to the Commonwealth no change has taken place in its position, and so far as can be judged very little in its prospects. Various officials at high salaries have been appointed and some of them have been in the Territory for some months, but they have simply been swallowed up in its vastness, and no more has been heard of them. Much is expected from the selection of Prosessor Gilruth as administrator, and we can only hope that he will justify the confidence reposed in him by the Commonwealth Cabinet. The Federal authorities have now held the Territory for 15 months, and it cannot be said that during that period they have done anything which evidences a wiser and more farseeing policy in regard to it than had been promulgated at various times in South Australia by the various gentlemen who have represented the Territory in Parliament, of who have had control of its affairs as Ministers. If the Commonwealth, with its vast resources, has to move slowly in respect to the development settlement and utilisation of the Territory lands, South Australia may be forgiven for not having done very much with its spacious dependency. There is gold there it is believed that coal deposits exist while tin copper and other metals have also been found. The pastoral areas are known to be most favorable to the increase of stock, and there has been much talk of the possibilities of tropical agriculture. Pearlers do well on the coasts, and the harbor of Port Darwin is one of the best in Australia. All these facts were discovered during the South Australian regime. The problem was how best to turn them to account. That problem the Federation is very far from solving and is has not improved its reputation by smiling on the designs of Queensland and New South Wales to annex by means of railways the good country in the Territory near their borders, leaving the rest of the land to be developed by accident at some future period.

THE SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

The Shortage of Labor Commission has not agreed upon its report, but the evidence given by the witnesses and the knowledge possessed by the manufacturers of the community are both in favor of the introduction of more workers. The need for domestic helpers has long been apparent, and the same thing may be truthfully said concerning the openings which exist for farm laborers, navies, and other skilled and unskilled workers. The last Government, under pressure, initiated an immigration scheme, and appointed officials both in England and on this side of the world, to carry it out. They restricted their activities, however, to the introduction into the State of domestic helpers, and the friends or families of present settlers who are assisted to come to South Australia when nominated according to regulation. In this way a good number of eligible persons have been added to the population, but the influx has been too small to make much difference to the demand for helpers. The coal strike in England will have the effect of lessening the flow of immigration to all the States, but that trouble cannot last for ever, and the tide will turn again before long. When it does begin to flow once more it is to be hoped that the South Australian immigration agents on the other side of the world will be instructed to show the same vigor as is being displayed by the Queensland and Victorian officials. New South Wales and Western Australia are also seeking worthy settlers, but they are less eager in their quest than the two states previously named, although they are both doing much more than South Australia. Queensland is increasing far more rapidly in population than is this State, and Brisbane is growing to the standard of Adelaide. We have a splendid territory; we have been opening up much country; our people are, taken individually, more solidly prosperous than those of any of the neighbor States, because here wealth is more evenly distributed; and there is ample room for tens of thousands more people of the right sort. Mr. Price prophesied that before many years were over there would be millions of well-to-do settlers along the shores of the Murray, and doubtless when the river is looked and both irrigation and navigation can be permanently assured, the fertile lands along the course of the stream will be utilised to much better advantage. Renmark and Mildura are types of the magnificent results that can be attained under favorable conditions, and there is no reason why such prosperous communities should not be multiplied tenfold between Echuca and Goolwa. But it is not only on the Murray that space is available for more settlers, nor is it only on the land that more workers are wanted. The whole industrial community is in the same condition, while the cry of mothers of families for assistance in their household work is earnest and incessant. Care has to be exercised as to the immigrant to be invited, but given the right kind of men, women, and children, we can find profitable places for any quantity of them.

NEW IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

The Governor of South Australia in Council on Wednesday approved of new regulations under the Immigration Act of 1911, to come into operation on April 1. Since the passing of that Act operations have been carried on under the regulations made on March 30, 1911, in terms of the Immigration Act of 1872. These regulations have been repealed, and the assisted passage rates and the age limits recommended by the Conference of Premiers held at Melbourne in January last have been adopted in the new regulations. Nominations may now be accepted only for persons who are under 45 years of age, if males, married women, or widows, and 35-years of age, if single women, and the classes who may be nominated are the same as under the old regulations, namely :—

(a) Persons who are closely related to the nominator.

(b) Persons who are agricultural or other rural workers, and their families.

(c) Persons whose introduction to the State will not, in the opinion of the Minister, cause congestion in the State in any occupation or trade.

Provision is made for assisted passages being arranged by the Emigration Agent without nomination for persons of the following classes, who are selected by the Emigration Agent or other person appointed by the Minister for the purpose :—

(a) Agricultural or other rural workers, with their families.

(b) Domestic helpers.

(c) Persons whose introduction to the State will not, in the opinion of the Minister, cause congestion in the State in any occupation or trade.

The assisted passage rates payable by persons selected, and in the case of nomination by either the nominator or the nominee, are as follows:—

(a) Under 12 years of age, £110.

(b) Not under 12, but under 45 years of age, males, £6.

(c) Not under 12, but under 45 years of age, females, £3.

If the nominee is residing in a portion of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom, or in the United States of America, the full amount of fare charged by the shipping company or owner must be paid, and the amount of the Government contribution will be paid to the nominator if the nominee on arrival in the State is found to comply with the regulations, and satisfies the Minister that it is his intention to reside permanently in the State. The age-limits for selected immigrants are the same as for nominated persons. Provision is made for assisted passages, either upon nomination or otherwise, being granted to persons residing in any European country other than the United Kingdom, but in such cases the emigrant must pay his own expenses to London and be approved by the Emigration Agent there.

Assisted passages will not be granted to any person unless he is sober, industrious, of good moral character, in good health, and free from all mental and bodily defects, and is within the ages specified, appears physically to be capable of labor, and has been vaccinated or has had the smallpox, nor unless he states that it is his intention to reside permanently in the State. Passages will not be granted to any persons in regular receipt of Poor Law relief or to any child under 12 years of age without its parent or parents, or to any husband without his wife, or any wife without her husband (unless in the last three instances, the parent or parents, wife, or husband are already in the State). The schedule to the regulations prescribe the forms of nomination to be signed and the certification issued.

THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Recruiting regulations for the enrolment of candidates for service in the Royal Australian Navy have been issued by the Navy Office. Candidates must pass a medical examination, be able to read and write English, and be of the following required standard :—Boys from 14 1-2 to 16 years—Height 5ft. 2 in.; chest (mean), 32 in. Boys from 16 to 18—Height 5 ft. 3 in.; chest 32 1-2 in. Men (except officers' stewards)—Height 5 ft. 4 in.; chest 34 in. Officers' stewards—Height 5 ft. 2 in.; chest 32 in. Boys may be entered between the ages of 14 1-2 and 16, and will be required to serve in the training ship for a year. Men must be between 18 and 25, but officers' stewards may be up to 45 years old. All candidates must undertake to serve for a five or a seven years' term, and re-engagements for further periods of five years may be allowed, but no man, as a general rule, will be allowed to continue in the sea-going portion of the naval forces after the age of 45. All men on first joining will be entered in the lowest rating of their particular branch, unless they are qualified by former naval service or by their trade for the higher rating, for which they will be required to pass an examination. The lowest educational test will be —(a) Reading a short passage from a fourth standard book or a newspaper. (b) Writing a similar passage of not more than six lines slowly, read, and them dictated. (c) A fair knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic. The recruiting officers will certify qualifications as "very good," "good," or "fair," and forward to the district naval officer a birth certificate, and if the candidate is less than 21 years old a declaration of the parents' or guardians' consent. Strict medical regulations have also been issued, drawn up by the Naval Board, the supreme test being fitness to continue, efficient and serviceable in any climate and under all vicissitudes of service for a period of not less than seven years. The oaths will be administered by district naval officers after the recruits have been sent by the recruiting officers to the nearest naval district. Recruiting will not be vigorously proceeded with till the establishment of training depots.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Preparations for the railway between Eastern and Western Australia have advanced enough to force important choices upon the Federal Government. One of these is between steam and internal combustion locomotives.

"I have now very little doubt," stated Mr. H. Deane, the Federal railway engineer, to-day, that we shall use the oil engines. They are made up to 800-horse power, and I heard by the last mail of designs in Scotland for engines of considerably over 1,000 horse-power. By their use I shall save £200,000 on waterworks, otherwise necessary for steam locomotives, and thus reduce my estimate of the cost of the railway to £3,839,000." The slight extra cost of internal combustion engines, Mr. Deane states, will be more than counterbalanced by savings from—(a) waterworks; (b) less cleaning and no washing out of boilers; and (c) longer runs by engines, and thus longer block sections. Mr. Deane is a complete convert to the oil engine. He said—"Oil gives greater development in the cylinders than steam, and there is therfore less loss and greater efficiency. The engines are more complicated, in that they have more parts to look after, but each portion is simple enough in itself, and they should not be expensive to look after. We shall have to have merely stations fitted with oil reservoirs instead of an expensive water scheme."

Internal engines are unlike any locomotives seen in Australia, being without boilers and funnels. Pending the receipt of further information, the Federal railways branch will rely for construction work on secondhand steam engines, to be bought from New South Wales, and new engines to be specially built. Until supplies of rails, sleepers, plates and bolts arrive, about the end of the year, Mr. Deane will be able to do little more than build essential earthworks near Port Augusta. These he expects to start in six or eight weeks, 5 men being required. When work is in full swing next year 1,500 men will be needed.

Land has to be bought at Port Augusta, where for a mile the line is to run through the township and environs. Some houses may be found in the way, and these may be bought, and used for railway purposes. For seven miles earthworks are required for a height of from 18in. to 4ft., along Spencer's Gulf. At Kalgoorlie the preliminary works will be nothing more than a siding for storing material.

Mr. O'Malley has called for tenders already for rails and sleepers. To-morrow he will call for supplies of fish-bolts, spikes, points and crossing, and other accessories. The iron goods will be imported, probably £1,000,000 worth. For bridges and culverts, of which there are a record small number for such a line, rolled iron joists will be used, from 11 to 14 ft. span. Only six of these constructions can be dignified by the name of bridges, so few are the watercourses. Mr. Deane has 15 men engaged in his branch now, two of them being surveyors in the field. Others are preparing plants, surveys, and designs. The designs are for trucks (about 250 being required), for rails, sleepers, and for sleeping cars, office cars, pay cars, store waggons, and trucks, and cooking cars. Manufacturers in the Commonwealth will be asked to build them, as the State workshops are too busy bringing State rolling-stock up to requirements. In seven months the first supplies of sleepers will be to hand, and with construction trains and camps ready, track laying should begin. Camps will be moved on to the rail heads after each few days' work, and gradually two sets of men will be moving towards each other across Australia—one from Kalgoorlie and one from Port Augusta—to meet in the desert in three or four years with an iron road across the Continent.

One-eighth of a mile on each side of the line in South Australia will be the Commonwealth's, under agreement with the State Government. On the Western Australian side the Commonwealth is to possess as much as its Minister thinks necessary. The track-laying machines to be used are derrick waggons with motor power for the conveyors. These conveyors stretch along the sleeper and rail laden train and convey the rails and sleepers to the train head. Two men are required to place rails on the conveyors: and four for the sleepers. At the train head the men lift them off and place the them in position, the train moving on over the newly-laid rails. Mr. Deane expects to lay at least two miles of railway a day by this means.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

The problem of the Murray waters seems to Victorians as remote from solution now as it was on the day when it first engaged attention. While the contending States look on and wrangle or look on and do nothing, water of inestimable value to navigation and production flows to the sea. At an inter-State conference held in January, 1911, the Premiers of Victoria New South Wales, and South Australia decided to instruct the engineers of the three States

THE HOME RULE BILL.

MERCILESS OPPOSITION OF UNIONISTS.

Criticism of Financial Measures.

LIBERALS MAY GIVE WAY IN REGARD TO SENATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Unionists continue mercilessly to assail the Home Rule Bill, concentrating their attention on the financial arrangements and the nominated Senate, and demanding to know whether Catholic bishops will be eligible for appointment.

In consequence of the general desire in all parts of the House of Commons for further light on the financial proposals, Mr. Herbert Samuel will follow Mr. Balfour to-night and will detail the Government's intentions in the matter.

Indications are multiplying that the Liberals are prepared to waive the principle of nominations to the Senate and to substitute for it proportional representation, which is more acceptable to the Unionists.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in a speech in London last night, significantly remarked that his friends were quite open to deal thereanent.

The Daily Mail, alluding to the veto proviso, declares that the Natal case of 1906 showed the perils of such interference.

Mr. Redmond has received a number of congratulatory telegrams from the Colonies. General Botha has telegraphed "I wish the Bill all success." Sir Joseph Ward, former Premier of New Zealand, said the Bill would contribute enormously to the solidarity of the Empire.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Powers Agree as to Peace Negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 14.

Though the Ambassadors have not yet taken steps to make any communication to the Porte with regard to the terms on which Turkey will agree to a termination of the War, they have all received the text of an identical communication from their Governments. It is understood that the communications will be made separately and not collectively.

ROME, APRIL 14.

Two dirigibles to-day flew from Tripoli to Bukemmesh and back, remaining twelve hours in the air. They re-victualled from a warship off Zuara.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Knox on Necessity for its Continuance.

HAVANA, APRIL 15.

An authoritative statement issued prior to the departure of Mr. Knox, Secretary of State for Home, on the conclusion of his Central American tour, says that Mr. Knox is convinced of the necessity for the continuation of the Monroe doctrine, and that it is incumbent on the United States to see that the Latin-Americans maintain stable governments, and observe their international obligations.

A MINIMUM WAGE.

Demand by Shop Assistants and Waitresses.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Two thousand shop assistants and waitresses held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, yesterday afternoon, and demanded a minimum wage.

THE ROSYTH DOCKYARD.

Big Order Placed with a Single Firm.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Admiralty has awarded to Messrs. Arrol and Company, of Glasgow, a contract for all caissons and machinery for the Rosyth Dockyard. This is the biggest order of the kind ever placed.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

TOKIO, APRIL 15.

Baron Kato, the Japanese Ambassador to Britain, has been entertained at a banquet prior to his return to London.

Responding to the toast, His Excellency said he had the assurance of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister that they attached the same importance to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as their predecessors.

JUTE STRIKE IN DUNDEE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

A six weeks' strike on the part of thirty thousand jute-workers in Dundee has been settled. The strikers have obtained a substantial increase in wages, and a joint committee has been appointed to settle any future disputes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

WHITE STAR S.S. "TITANIC." IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

2,000 SOULS ON BOARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, APRIL 15.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation liner "Titanic" has despatched a wireless message stating that she has collided with an iceberg and asking for assistance.

The "Virginian," "Olympic" and "Baltic" are hastening to her aid. The "Virginian" is 170 miles and the "Baltic" two hundred miles from the "Titanic".

The last message from the "Titanic" to "Virginian" was blurred and ended abruptly.

CAPE RACE, APRIL 15.

The "Titanic" reported at 10-25 last night that she had struck an iceberg and required immediate assistance. Half an hour later a message was received from the vessel saying that she was sinking by the head, and that the women were being taken off in life-boats.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The "Titanic" is the largest liner afloat. She was making her maiden voyage and left Southampton on the 10th instant.

She carries 320 first-class passengers, and altogether there are some two thousand souls on board.

Among the passengers are Mr. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Joseph Ismay, Chairman of the White Star Line, the Countess of Rothes, Mr. W. T. Stead, the bankers, Mr. Guggenheim, Mr. Widener and Mr. Straus, and Colonel Astor.

Passengers Safely Removed.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15.

According to a despatch received here at 8-30 this morning the "Titanic" was then still afloat, and was heading for Halifax. The women and children were on board, though the lifeboats were being held in readiness. It was considered that the bulkheads would prevent the "Titanic" from sinking.

A wireless message received later stated that two vessels were standing by, and that all the passengers had been taken off.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Canadian and American liners report that there is an ice-field extending one hundred miles off Newfoundland. The enormous bergs are regarded as phenomenal. The liners "Carmania" and "Niagara" had a perilous time, the latter being twice holed. Four other liners have been more or less damaged.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

President's Arrangement with the South.

PEKING, APRIL 15.

It has been decided that pending the pacification of the troops in the south, the military commander at Nanking will continue, under the direction of the President, to exercise certain control, under which will come civil, military and diplomatic affairs, at Nanking. This decision is considered most important, as emphasizing Yuan-Shih-Kai's determination to avoid a rupture with the south, and a tacit acknowledgment that the south is not yet prepared to dissolve its military organisation.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Protest against the Belgian Arrangement.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

France and Russia are completely agreed with to regard the participation of the latter country in the Chinese loan.

PEKING, APRIL 15.

The Government, replying to the protest of the four-nation group against the Belgian loan, states that it appears probable that the Belgians will join the international group in order that the political deadlock may be overcome. The imperative need of funds is again causing the Government extreme anxiety.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Keen Taft-Roosevelt Contest Probable.

PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 15.

At the primary elections in Pennsylvania, Mr. Roosevelt decisively defeated President Taft, securing more than five-sixths of the delegates to the National Convention. President Taft, however, has still a big lead in the other states.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected victory in Pennsylvania, after that in Illinois, shows that the presidential struggle will be very bitter.

THE STATES AND MEXICO.

Strong Note against Wanton Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

The Government has notified Mexico that the United States will hold her responsible for wanton irregularities, sacrificing and endangering American lives and destroying American property. The rebel leader has received a similar notification.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15.

The American note, which is the strongest yet delivered to Mexico, declares that the continuation of illegal acts conduces to difficulties which it is to the interest of all true Mexican patriots to avoid, as it is the desire of the United States.

TRADE COMMISSION.

Omission of India and Crown Colonies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the omission of India and the Crown Colonies from the scope of the Royal Commission on the trade conditions of the Empire is a grave error, and suggests that those Governments taking part should be approached by telegraph with a view to widening the field of operations.

Mr. Charles Roberts, M. P., has given notice of a "blocking" motion with a view to preventing the Unionists from calling attention to their dissatisfaction with the terms of reference.

LATER.

Mr. Davison, who represented the West Indies Committee at Ottawa during the negotiations for closer trade relations with Canada, stated in an interview with Reuter's representative that he was entirely satisfied with the agreement which had been reached. He thought it might be expected that Canada would now turn her attention to Australia and South Africa with a view to entering into similar agreements.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

Opening of Mints to Free Coinage Asked.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

In a special article on Sir V. Thackersey's motion regarding gold coinage, the *Times* says that the Governor-General-in-Council is not committed to any definite policy by Sir Fleetwood Wilson's *obiter dictum*, but it is not likely that Sir F. Wilson would have gone so far if a majority of his colleagues had been hostile to the principle of a gold coinage.

The *Times* proceeds to give an outline of the arguments in favour of a change, and concludes by stating that it is not suggested that the Government should immediately give gold in exchange for rupees. What is asked is that the Government should actively assist in the popularisation of gold coins by opening the mints to free coinage.

THE "OCEANA'S" SPECIE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Bars of silver valued at over £11,000 were recovered from the "Oceana" yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Two hundred and thirty-one bars of silver were recovered from the "Oceana" yesterday, making the total salved in three days 380 bars, of the value £49,000.

ADMIRALTY AND AVIATION.

Successful Flight Across the Channel.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

On Saturday afternoon the Admiralty took over an aeroplane in which Mr. Prevost crossed the Channel, after which the Naval Lieutenant Longmore, the winner of Singer's £500 aviation prize for the navy, made a successful flight with a machine in the aerodrome at Eastchurch.

ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

The papers completely approve of M. Poincare's speeches at the Nice festivities, and declare that they justify in the happiest manner the Anglo-French *entente*.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Project of Cutting a Ship Canal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

It is understood that the idea of increasing the armaments at Chingri Khal forts at Diamond Harbour for the purpose of coast defence has been practically abandoned and a new project to make Diamond Harbour a sub-district is now under contemplation. The old scheme of cutting a ship canal from Diamond Harbour to the Kidderpore Docks has recently been revised. If this project were carried out it would mean a great saving of time to steamers and would considerably reduce the dangers of pilotage up the river.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

Meeting of Calcutta Shareholders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A meeting of the Calcutta depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma, Ltd, has been called for Wednesday next at 5 p. m. at the Corinthian Theatre, 5 Dhurrumtollah Street to meet Mr. M. A. J. Noble who has just returned from Rangoon. Mr. Noble will place his views before the meeting and the future conduct of the liquidation will be discussed. The meeting has been convened by Mr. D. De, I. C. S., (retired), and Mr. M. D. A. Gubbay, and it will be presided over by Mr. De or by a Maharaja well-known in Calcutta.

JAIL INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The Government of India have been carefully considering the representations of several Chambers of Commerce on the subject of jail industries, and a circular letter will shortly issue defining its scope. The existing practice has after thorough investigation been found sound, and no great departure from it is contemplated.

INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS.

Lecture by Mr. Alfred Chatterton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries, Madras, delivered an interesting lecture this evening on the industrial condition of the Madras presidency when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer presided. The lecture was delivered at the Chengalvoray Naicker's Technical Institute, which was founded by the trustees of the late Sriman Chengalvoray Naicker, in accordance with the wishes of that philanthropic gentleman who provided in his will for the maintenance of an orphanage where industrial education and training should be given.

Mr. Chatterton, in justifying the action of the trustees in starting the institution, said:—"We hear much about the progress which is being made in the two sister presidencies; how business is extending and wealth increasing. Everything is done on a much larger scale than in Madras and it looks as though this presidency was hopelessly falling behind. At the end of 1909, which is the last year for which figures are available, the factories of Bengal employed 312,000 hands, those of Bombay 227,500, whilst Madras found similar employment for only 52,600. However, Madras was progressing on perfectly sound lines and laying the foundation for an industrial future, which will enable her to hold its own in the struggle for existence."

Mr. Chatterton next referred to the work which had been carried on since 1895 when sanction was first accorded by the Government of Madras to an experiment in the manufacture of aluminium utensils. From that day they turned their attention to chrome leather and next they concerned themselves with agricultural engineering. In the latter results were probably pregnant with greater developments than all the rest of their work put together. Mr. Chatterton also referred to lift irrigation and Cambodia cotton and said that they were doing their best for the future welfare of the presidency by concentrating their efforts upon the improvement of agriculture and the development of mechanical appliances to lighten the toil of the cultivator.

MADRAS ROADS.

Government Grant for Their Maintenance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, APRIL 15.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned special non-recurring grant aggregating four lakhs of rupees to District Boards and Municipal Councils to be devoted to renewals, but not the ordinary maintenance of trunk roads and communications. Of this sum Rs. 3,98000 have been given to District Boards and Rs. 1,000 each to two Municipalities. The District Boards of Coimbatore, Madura, Malabar, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam get half a lakh each; Tinnevelly Rs. 38,000 and South Arcot and Chingleput Rs. 30,000 each.

THE BUILDING OF NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Town Planniug Committee will meet at Delhi almost immediately under the presidency of Capt. Swinton. The sanitary authorities of the Punjab and Mr. Ward, Superintending Engineer, who is acting as Sub-Soil Expert, will co-operate.

LATER.

Capt. Swinton and Messrs. Brodie and Lutyens, Town Planning Experts, arrived in Delhi last night and will proceed to Simla after a short stay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Major Oakes, 89th Infantry, succeeds as Second in Command of the 30th Infantry in June next.

Major W. G. Cooper, 34th Horse, is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment.

Capt. Tesdale, 25th Cavalry, has been selected as Officiating Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Lieutenant C. C. Marshall, 1st Battalion, Royal Lancasters, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Major Pope Hennessy, 1st Battalion, Oxford and Buckingham Light Infantry, is appointed Brigade Major, 1st West Riding Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force.

Major W. H. W. Hope, No. 3 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery, Plymouth, is posted to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Lieut. J. C. J. Smith, No. 70 Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, Fort William, has been transferred to the Home Establishment.

Approval has been given to the employment of Lieut. S. J. Lovegrove, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, with the King's African Rifles.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., A.D.C. Gen., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund on April 9:—

125th Napier's Rifles—Captain B. C. Graham, Double Company Commander, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), is transferred in the same capacity, vice Captain T. C. Burke transferred to the latter regiment.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Captain G. H. I. Graham, Double Company Officer, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), is transferred in the same capacity, in an existing vacancy.

12th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).—Major C. Mackenzie, Squadron Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, and Major G. A. S. Gordon, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, pro tem; vice Major P. Holland-Pryor, M.V.O., transferred to the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

20th Deccan Horse.—Captain J. S. McEuen, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command in addition to his other duties, vice Major F. W. C. Turner granted leave, or until further orders.

30th Punjabis.—Major A. H. G. Thomson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. Ward granted leave, or until further orders.

THE proposal of the Punjab University Syndicate to require Matriculation candidates to pass separately in history and geography now regarded as one subject, has been negatived in the Senate by a majority of seven after a long and heated discussion.

OUTRAGE ON A EUROPEAN.

Attempt at Cutting his Throat Whilst Asleep.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

A curious outrage occurred at the United Service Club here at 3 o'clock this morning. Captain Loch, R. E., was sleeping in his room when he was awakened by the feeling of a knife cut on his face. He sprang up and grappled with a man in the dark. In the struggle he received four cuts on the right hand and his assailant got away and escaped through a window, dropping the knife as he went. Examination afterwards showed that the man had entered by cutting through the wire-netting which covered an open window of Captain Loch's room. The knife he dropped proves to be one of the two used in the cutting of game in the Club. The police have examined all the servants in the Club, but none of them have been found with traces of blood or struggle about them. Captain Loch most fortunately escaped serious injury and it is hoped he will soon recover from his very uncomfortable experience.

SAD SWIMMING FATALITIES.

Two Europeans Lose Their Lives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

On Sunday afternoon, a sad accident occurred at the Kokine Lake, Rangoon. While swimming with friends, two Europeans named G. Goodger and J. Monsley were drowned.

Particulars of the drowning fatality of yesterday afternoon show that Mr. Goodger, Monsley and a friend named Mr. Howard were all learning to swim at the Kokine Lake when Mr. Monsley got out of his depth and Mr. Goodger going to his assistance was pulled down. Mr. Howard in trying to help them both was drowned into the struggle. After a while he managed to scramble in shallow water to the land. Mr. Monsley was a covenanted assistant at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and was only 33 years of age and had been only one year in service.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Use of Vacated Government Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

On account of the removal of the Imperial Government to Delhi a large number of public buildings which had been used as offices for the Government of India are at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. With a view to arrange for the removal of the Police Courts and Police Commissioner's Office to the Foreign Office buildings this morning the Chief and the Second Presidency Magistrates and the Deputy Commissioner of Police visited the Foreign Office. The Courts, states the *Empire*, will be held there from the first of next month. The Sealdah Magistrate's Court and Municipal courts will also be located there.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

United Political Organisation Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

At a meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association to-night a resolution expressing the opinion that it is incumbent upon the Association to adopt measures for extending the scope of its operations with the object of establishing and maintaining a strong and united political organisation on the part of the non-official European community on a wide and more representative basis and that the scheme should be formulated to attain that object, such a scheme to include, if thought fit, a whole time secretary in Calcutta and arrangements for establishing a branch or agency in London was carried.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

At the High Court this afternoon in the Midnapore damage suit appeal after Mr. Garth had finished the reading of Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment Mr. Justice Woodroffe enquired of Mr. Dutt, who represented respondent, whether he was prepared to accept all the findings of Mr. Justice Fletcher which were in favour of defendants. Mr. Dutt said he would contest all the findings except one, namely that Mr. Weston had no criminal intention with regard to the placing of the bomb at the plaintiff's house. Mr. Dutt said their case was that it was placed by a boy servant, Benomali, at the instigation of the Deputy Superintendent Huq and that Mr. Weston and Inspector Guha were not aware of it at the time, but they came to know of it afterwards. Mr. Dutt had proposed to deal with the whole case and place the evidence before the Court to prove that Mr. Justice Fletcher was not justified in his findings in favour of defendants on certain points. Mr. Garth then went on with his comments on Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment and had not concluded when the Court rose.

JUSTICE LAWRENCE took his position very seriously, and rarely gave occasion for laughter. There is a story that he once had to join in the laugh against himself. Like many members of the Bench and Bar, he is a golfer, and in the course of an action before him one of the witnesses was a boy. "Do you understand the nature of an oath?" was the Judge's immediate question when he saw the youthful appearance of the witness. "Of course I do," was the prompt reply; "ain't I your caddie?" The Judge himself once uttered a grim witticism at the Oxford Assizes. He was sentencing a prisoner for the crime of burglary, and alluded to him in a few words as "a professional burglar." Hereupon the prisoner uttered a protest. "I don't know what you mean by calling me a professional burglar, my Lord," said he, "I've only done it once before, and I've been nabbed each time." To this the Judge replied in the suave and courteous voice that was one of his leading characteristics. "I did not assert," he said, "that you were very successful in your profession."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Soldier-like Spirit in London.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

A PUBLIC meeting this week to stimulate Territorial recruiting was held in the Town Hall, Shoreditch. There was a fear at one time that the military spirit was dead in the lads of London. The ranks that used to be so full in the old volunteering days melted away, when the Citizen Force was transformed into the Territorial Army. The Fusilier Brigade, for all its history and honoured traditions, was but a shadow of what it ought to be. The famous 4th (City of London) Battalion, which claims descent in a direct line from the ancient force of the City trained bands, and for that reason alone should appeal to patriotic City men, was always 200 short of its establishment. They beat the drum in vain; there was no magic in it; there was no glamour in the rhythmic march of the scarlet companies; recruits would not come. That was only a year ago, but a mighty change has come over the spirit of the people. The big Shoreditch building was packed. Outside in Old-street traffic was held up for half-an-hour by the huge press of people attracted by a fine guard of honour of the 4th (City of London) Battalion Royal Fusiliers, which was drawn up outside the hall as a compliment to distinguished visitors. Luckily General Fry, commanding the 1st London (Territorial) Division, came early, and after inspecting and highly complimenting the guard, dismissed it, and so permitted the stream of the City's life to flow again. It was a capital meeting, made up chiefly of hefty young lads of the right age to begin soldiering. They were keen, for, judging by their clothes, most of them seemed to have come straight from work. Many had their lasses with them—a good sign, too, for the girls have a big say in the matter of recruiting; when a man is hesitating, they make up his mind for him. There were some excellent speeches from the Mayor of Shoreditch, who presided; from General Fry, Lieut.-Colonel H. Dade, commanding the 4th Battalion; from General Sir J. Steevens; from Colonel Mackenzie, commanding the Fusilier Brigade; and from Captain Jackson, chairman of the Recruiting Committee. Good speeches they were, full of quiet patriotism, attentively listened to, vigorously applauded. It may be looked upon as certain that the meeting will give a great fillip to Territorial recruiting in all North-East London, and that it will bring far more than enough men to fill the ranks of the 4th Fusilier Battation. This corps is now only 83 short of its establishment of 1006. But 90 engagements will terminate this year and over 300 next year, and although only a portion of these men will leave the Colours, it is well to raise enthusiasm in the neighbourhood and make sure of an ample supply of the right kind of recruits. It has been a standing reproach to the City of London that her citizen force has been under strength, and it is time that it was removed.

WIMBLEDON'S RECRUITS.

The recruiting week at Wimbledon organised by the local Territorials under Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Harvey, who commands the 5th East Surrey Regiment, has met with considerable success. The week ended yesterday. Of the 150 recruits wanted 85 had "taken the shilling" on Tuesday night, and yesterday the number was well over 100. To complete the number the campaign is being extended for a few days. Last night there was held a territorial dance at the Masonic Hall, Merton, and to-day and to-morrow great efforts are being made to secure the remaining recruits. High tribute has been paid during the week by the mayor, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, and Captain Roe to the excellent work done by women, who have proved most spirited "recruiters."

EASIER SOLDIERING.

"Provided he gets an amusing afternoon and evening he is willing to work hard enough in the morning. We shall take care not to overwork him," Lord Haldane made other promises to the members of the Territorial Force at a meeting at the Guildhall, including:—Alternative drill nights, alternative camping periods, Separation allowance for every married man willing to go to camp for fifteen days, seaside camps, permission to sign on from year to year after completing five years' service. The audience was composed of several thundred representative employers from London and the provinces, the meeting being convened by the City and County of London Territorial Force Associations. The Lord Mayer presided. "The Territorial Force," said Lord Haldane, "is not in a condition which need cause any one despair. All its units are there. It is equipped for war. All its units are commanded by tried officers. It has attained to five-sixths of the number necessary to complete it. Now, too, it has the National Reserve behind it, from which it can be stiffened if necessary. The skeleton is all right; all we want to do is to make the flesh grow fully on its bones." Lord Haldane next referred to the possibility of signing a man on from year to year after he had served his first four years. That he said, amid cheers, was possible, and was now done. On the question of separation allowances, they had decided that they might now, to every married man who was ready to go to camp for fifteen days, say: "You shall have a separation allowance." That was now actually allowed for in the Estimates in the House of Commons, so they need not discuss it now. With regard to the question of alternative nights for drill, he thought the authorities would be able to meet them upon that. They were going into consultation upon those points. Referring to the requests among the men for seaside camps, he said he had come to realise what an attraction the seaside possessed. They were making such arrangements as would enable the maximum possible of seaside work to be done. The people at the seaside, however, were not always so ready to receive Territorials as they ought to be. He was not going to speak about that, but it was not the only difficulty in the way. However, he promised that camps should be held at the seaside as often as possible. They would also arrange in future to give employers as early notice as possible of camps.

A MOBILISATION CIRCULAR.

Alarm seems to have been occasioned among certain City Territorials by the receipt of what have been described as "warning circular" from their commanding officers on the subject of mobilisation. These circulars are stated to contain details of the articles with which every man will be expected to provide himself in the event of mobilisation, and information has been demanded from each man as to whether he is or is not married, his religious denomination, and so forth. All this may appear sufficiently alarming to any one who is not behind the scenes, and does not know what a routine matter it is. The truth is, of course, that from time to time all county associations, regiments, and higher units overhaul their mobilisation arrangements, and send out to their men circulars of the above description; even actual practice mobilisations are not uncommon, and have been held in companies of the London Rifle Brigade and First Surrey Rifles, for example, within the last few weeks. It may be, of course, that the nature of the present situation has recommended these special measures to somebody in the 1st London Division who wishes to be prepared for any emergency that may occur, but there is not on that account any reason to suppose that the War Office is intending to mobilise the Territorials. In the first place it would cost the State over a million pounds down to do so.

THE CLEANING OF RIFLES.

It has been found that rifle barrels become worn out by constant cleaning with the pull-through and gauging, which is rendered necessary by the repeated sweating of the barrel after ball firing. The Army Council have, therefore, issued instructions for the tentative introduction of a system recently under trial by the use of boiling water, which is very beneficial in its action on the barrel, even if only carried out some hours after firing. For the purposes of trial during the first year stoves are to be issued and field kitchens constructed on rifle ranges. The experiment is to be closely watched during the musketry season and reported on at its close.

THE LOOTED "ZINNIA".

Successful Search in Parava Houses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

During the search made by the police and magistracy into the Parava houses at Cape Comorin some of the loot taken from the wreck of the "Zinnia" has been recovered buried in the houses. The Parava women said it had been buried by their menfolk who have all fled. Only children and women are left and no fishing has been done in neighbourhood for some time. Six Paravas belonging to Cape Comorin have been arrested near Colachel.

BANGALORE WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 15.

In consequence of two official notifications that the service reservoir of the station water-supply has fallen very low in a few days about two hundred rate-payers, Indian and European, held a meeting last night to consider the gravity of the situation. Nine resolutions were passed for immediate transmission to the Government of India, the more important ones being that the control of the water-system be entrusted jointly to the Military and Municipality and that the military areas be metred and the provisions of municipal law be extended to such parts of the station; that all drained tanks be restored, deepened, and kept mosquito proof; that the Government of India be asked to make a contribution to the Municipality from the surplus revenues of the assigned tract to enable them to reduce taxation and that in view of the various functions already allotted to the Municipal President as a District Magistrate, Collector, etc, the Government be requested to appoint a whole-time president.

Many Municipal Commissioners attended the meeting, and Mr. S. N. Row, a Hindu member, was in the chair.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

At the instance of Mr. A. G. Sinotis, Manager of the Madras Branch of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Naina Row, a clerk who was employed in that firm, was prosecuted at the George Towm Police Court for forgery, cheating, etc., in respect of the sum of Rs. 3,106. It was alleged accused prepared a false bill for produce purchased and when passed had a cheque made out in favour of a fictitious person. This he himself signed and endorsed in favour of another, who cashed it at the Bank of Madras. Accused, it was also alleged, had made certain alterations in the firm's press copy books with a view to cover the fraud. The case is proceeding.

MR. AND MRS. SYDNEY WEBB.

Entertained by the Presidency Association.

THE president and members of the Bombay Presidency Association yesterday entertained Mr. Sydney and Mrs. Webb, the well-known social reformers in England, on the eve of their departure from India after a prolonged tour in the East, at an afternoon party at the rooms of the Association, Apollo Bunder.

There was a large attendance and among those present were: The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw and Lady Mehta; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. H. J. Polak; Mr. J. B. Petit; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. D. E. Wacha; the Chief of Jhalawar; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni; Mr. Kazi Kaburuddin; Mr. Limji N. Banaji; Mr. Hormusji M. Cama; Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadya; Dr. K. M. Dubash; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. A. P. M. Mehta; Dr. B. S. Shroff; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji; Mr. S. S. Mistry; Mr. S. E. Warden; Mr. P. N. Wadia; Mr. R. K. Tarachand; Mr. B N. Apakhtiar; Mr. R. P. Mody; Mr. S. S. Gazdar and others.

Mr. Wacha, in welcoming the guests in a very brief speech, said Mr. and Mrs. Webb were well-known in England for their social reform work and the interest they took in the labouring and poor classes and in the dwelling problems he wished them both on behalf of all bon voyage home.

Mr. Webb, in reply, said he thanked them all for the very many kindly words of welcome uttered on their behalf by Mr. Wacha. His wife and he took a very lively interest in India and they regretted that their stay was so very short. They were there on a holiday and they said by way of an excuse and encouragement that they did not propose to write a book on India. They felt that in their journey in the Far East, they had learnt a great deal and they hoped to use this knowledge in England. Bombay, he said, did not seem to them to be so very picturesque, but it was more civilised, modern and wealthy and was really the second city in the world. In quitting Bombay, they quitted India with the greatest possible regret and they thanked them and the whole of India from the bottom of their heart for the very kind welcome accorded to them, during their brief stay, both by Government and all the communities in all parts of the country.

Sir Pherozeshaw appealed to Mrs. Webb to say if Bombay was not really picturesque.

Mrs. Webb said that in her opinion Bombay was not picturesque. The real charm was that people were very intellectual and that ladies were taking a prominent part, but that was not picturesque.

Lady Mehta then presented flowers to Mr. and Mrs. Webb and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the guests.

AT the last meeting of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association it was decided that the Pasteur Institute which is to be built as a memorial to King Edward should be erected at Shillong.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Perennial Water Question.

THE adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, presiding. The Corporation considered some further complaints about the deficient water supply.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said complaints had been made that the Standing Committee did not go into the matter carefully. He, however, asserted that the Committee had done their best and gone to the very root of the matter. When the Committee discussed the matter, the Hydraulic Engineer placed before them the whole position. Those who complained about the deficient water supply seemed to forget that the deficiency was due to the failure of the late monsoon and the consequent low level of water in the Vehar Lake. The public started complaining, when the Municipality decided to curtail the supply of water. But the Municipality could not help it. The Hydraulic Engineer warned them that if they did not curtail the supply they would be running a grave risk. If the next monsoon proved a good one they would have an increased supply. He (the speaker) wished to lay these facts before the Corporation, because some people thought the Committee was a cruel body who refused to increase the supply of water notwithstanding the fact that there was enough water.

The Corporation resolved to forward the complaints to the Commissioner for remarks.

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY'S CLAIM.

Consideration was then given to letters from the Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Grain Merchants' Association asking that they be given the right of electioneering representatives on the Corporation. The Committee of the Indian Chamber in the course of their letter, said :—"The Indian Commercial Community is labouring in not having a single representative on a body which is entrusted with the responsible work of looking to civic affairs. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the other hand had enjoyed the privilege of returning two members to the Municipal Corporation for the last 23 years. Such a system may have been justified in the past when Indian merchants had no organised organization of their own effectively and authoritatively to represent them in this body. The Committee venture to say that the Indian merchants are no longer under such a disability. They have in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau a fully representative and most influential body of their own." The Committee asked to be allowed to send to representatives, but added: "In case the Municipal Corporation finds it impossible to increase the total membership of the body, the Committee beg to urge that the number of representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should be reduced to one and that this Chamber should be given the right of electing one representative."

Mr. James MacDonald was against increasing the number of Corporators.

On the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta, the letters were referred to the Committee appointed to consider the system of elections of Municipal Councillors.

APOLLO BUNDER PAVILION.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked for priority of consideration of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the proposal to contribute towards the cost of the building proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bundar to commemorate the visit of H. I. M. the King-Emperor and the previous Royal associations connected with the Bundar.

The priority asked for was granted.

The Committee's report has already been published in these columns. It recommended that the Corporation contribute a sum of rupees one lakh towards the cost of the proposed monument.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah moved that the report be adopted and the Commissioner be requested to inform the Government in terms of that report. Sir Pherozeshah was perfectly sure that the Corporation would readily agree to the proposition. The Royal wish had been expressed and there was not the least doubt that the Corporation would loyally and cordially come forward to join the movement.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, supporting the motion, said the cost of the proposed monument was originally estimated at Rs. eight lakhs. They found that this sum had already been provided for, and he took it that the idea was to spend the additional sum contributed by the Corporation and other bodies to make the pavilion more attractive and ornamental, and that it was not intended to spend only Rs. 8 lakhs.

The motion was carried.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RULES.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for priority, which was granted, for consideration of the ad-interim report of the Committee in connection with the question of improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal elections. He moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

Sir Ibrahim observed that the Committee had made nine recommendations, the first of which was that following the procedure adopted at the election of the representatives of the Mahomedan Community of Bombay to the Legislative Council, the Municipal Commissioner should before the publication of the Preliminary Election Roll, call upon each of the firms mentioned in the Roll to nominate a representative, who must either be a partner of the firm or its manager or some one in the service of the firm, for representing the firm under Clause (h) of Section 28 of the Municipal Act for the purpose of election and that the name of the person thus nominated be entered in the final election roll of voters as representing the particular firm. According to a Small Cause Court decision, a power of attorney was not valid, unless signed by all the members of the firm. Now this was practically disfranchising the firms, because there were many firms, both Indian and European, in Bombay, who had not all their partners in the city. According to the recommendation, the Commissioner would be empowered to receive a nomination of a representative of the firm before the publication of the preliminary election roll, and the name of the person thus nominated would be entered in the final election roll of voters as representing the particular firm. The regulation would also remove the evil practice of granting powers of attorney to more than one person by the partners.

Dr. N. H. E. Sakhia hoped the Corporation would rise to the occasion and make no mistakes in a hurry, of which they might have to repent at leisure. He was against a power of attorney being granted to a person who was not a partner of the firm or who was not in any way connected with it. The regulation should be so modified that a representative who could be put forward as a voter should hold a general power of attorney. He was also of opinion that it should be made imperative on the Corporation to appoint councillors, in case no nominations were received.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim's motion being put to the vote and was carried.

POWAI ESTATE.

Mr. L. M. Pimento forwarded for consideration a correspondence with the Hydraulic Engineer, regarding his application for obtaining a lease of the Powai Estate, in which he stated that if the property was leased out to him for 5 years with the exclusion of the Agave plants and the bungalow, he would bind himself to pay Rs. 5,000 for the five years of the contract, paying Rs. 1,000 in advance for each year, that he would undertake to clean the whole estate of all rubbish and to cut down and remove all trees except mango, palm, cocoanut, betelnut and date trees, and that when the rubbish was all cleared off, the water of the Powai Lake would be rendered useful for all purposes within 5 years.

On the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar the matter was referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and report.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

A FASHION note from an Italian paper :—Under the electrolier, the young ladies of the family were turning over the pages of an antiquated fashion-book, and were smiling at the amplitude of the crinolines which filled so large a space in the designs. Grandpa, who still cherished a warm corner for the styles of his youth, noticed their amusement, and said: "Ah, my dears, you say to yourselves your grandmothers looked like inverted champagne glasses. But tell me, with your immense hats and your narrow skirts, isn't your reflection in the looking-glass exactly like an open umbrella!

AIDED EDUCATION.

Recommendations of the Commission.

The Rev. Dr. Miller writes on the above subject to the "Madras Mail":—

SIR,—Although laid aside from active life I still take much interest in what goes on in Southern India and especially in all that bears on educational progress there. Now, your weekly issue of the 22nd February contains a report of an Educational debate in the Madras Legislative Council, in which a statement is said to have been made by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne which it is important to correct. The needed correction may possibly have been supplied before your issue reached me here. In case, however, that this has not been done, I feel it to be my duty to advert to the matter now. According to your report the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne said that the Education Commission in its Report, published in 1884, made "an absolutely definite recommendation that the amount given from public funds should be half the deficit," that is that the grant-in-aid to a privately managed institution should, in no case, exceed half the difference between the total expense of such an institution and the amount drawn by its Managers from fees endowments and other resources of their own. It may be that this statement has not been reported with rigid accuracy. According to the official Report, [The actual words used were :—" . . . there is an absolutely definite recommendation in that Despatch that the highest amount of aid expected from public funds should be half of the deficit."—Ed.] I am aware, however, that statements fitted to leave the same impression have been made repeatedly. Such statements have, indeed, been made so often that those interested in questions of educational policy may come, in course of time, to believe them. This is the reason why I feel called upon to say that no such recommendation was made by the Education Commission; and, indeed, that any recommendation of the kind would be directly opposed to the policy of dealing with private effort which that Commission outlined in its Report.

It seems desirable briefly to describe what is laid down in the Commission's Report on the subject of the amount of aid from public funds which ought to be afforded to the Managers of institutions which are the fruit of private effort. It will appear how directly what is thus laid down contravenes the statement which has, rightly or wrongly, been attributed to the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. The Report of the Commission distinctly says :—"It is almost impossible to give even a general indication of what rate of aid should be given to each class of institution in each Province; while it is quite impossible to lay down rigid rules on a question that is necessarily so complicated and so largely dependent on local peculiarities." It is true that the Commission set itself to determine whether the grants to various classes of institutions in various Provinces at the time when it was sitting were adequate or inadequate. With this object it applied a method of which the Report itself says :—"It is only in the roughest and most general way that any such test as we have used should be employed to determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of aid." The test of which this is said is based on a principle entirely different from that of an equal division of funds and expenses of an institution between public funds and private resources, after fees have been deducted. Of the test thus applied the Commission's Report says: —"According to the general principle explained above, the proportionate rate of aid to be afforded by the State to an Aided institution would be half the ratio of the State expenditure to the whole expenditure on a departmental institution of the same class." Again, the Report says:—"As the result of these considerations, it may be held that the aid afforded is fairly sufficient, or at least not manifestly insufficient when it bears to the entire cost of the Aided institution half the ratio which the expenditure from public funds bears to the entire cost of a similar and similarly situated institution managed by the Department directly."

The principle thus laid down, not as a definition of the amount of aid to be afforded by the State to privately managed schools and Colleges, but as a rough way of estimating whether the aid given to such institutions in 1882 was fairly adequate or not, is illustrated in the Report by various explanations and elaborate tables. These are too long to cite. It will be briefer to take an imaginary but fairly typical case, to show how it was meant that the principle should be applied. Let us suppose a departmental institution carried on at an expense to educational funds of Rs. 1,000 monthly, or Rs 12,000 a year. Let us then see what amount of grant from public funds the Commision's principle would afford to an Aided institution conducted with same efficiency and under the same conditions as the supposed departmental one. The first step in this inquiry must be to determine the actual outlay from public funds on the departmental school which costs Educational funds Rs. 12,000 per annum. Grants in aid for all purposes whatever are reckoned as educational outlay, but a departmental school costs public funds a much large amount than appears in the Educational Budget. For instance there is the expenditure on pensions, which according to a well known rule, must be reckoned as one-sixth of the amount of salaries paid to teachers. There is also the interest on the large outlay on the original buildings and on requisite additions and repairs to them—sums which are debited to the Department of Public Works. There are probably other similar charges. Such, at all events, was the method of reckoning followed by the Education Commission in regard to matters of this kind. When things like these are taken into account, it may be reckoned that a departmental school, which costs strictly Educational funds Rs. 12,000, really costs public funds at least Rs. 15,000 per annum. The fees collected for the year in this supposed departmental school may be set down, for the purpose of illustration, at Rs. 9,000; though this would probably be to credit it with a greater amount of self-support than would be attained in most cases. This would leave Rs. 6,000 a year as the net cost of the institution, or, in other words, public funds would have to bear 40 per cent. of its whole annual cost.

According to the principle now under consideration, an Aided institution of the same class working efficiently under the same conditions, ought to receive from the State one half of this 40 per cent. i.e., 20 per cent. of its whole annual cost. Let us see how this arrangement would work out in practice. For reasons well known to those who have experience of Indian education, an Aided College or school, as efficient as a departmental one and working under the same conditions, is ordinarily carried on at greatly less expense. It was found that in 1882 the ratio between a departmental and an Aided Secondary school, when working under similar conditions, was that the latter was conducted on about half the expenditure of the former. This would imply that, in the case brought forward by way of illustration, the entire cost of the Aided institution would be Rs. 7,500 per annum. It is certain, however, that in 1882 Aided Colleges and schools were carried on with greater economy than was always consistent with complete efficiency. Let it accordingly be reckoned that the supposed Aided institution costs on the whole, not Rs. 7,500 but Rs. 10,000 per annum. No one who has any acquaintance with the relevant facts will deem this estimate unfavourable to the departmental side. Let us in the next place see how the principle used in the roughest and most general way for testing sufficiency of aid would work out in practice. According to this principle, the supposed Aided institution would receive from public funds 20 per cent. of its yearly expense, that is to say, a grant-in aid of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Now, if the departmental institution, with the many advantages which it posse-ses, raises Rs. 9,000 per annum, or 60 per cent. of its entire expense by means of fees, it would probably be safe to expect the corresponding Aided institution to have a fee income of 20 per cent. less than this, or, in other words, that it would be self-supporting by means of fees to the extent of Rs. 7,200 per annum. It is received the grant of Rs. 2,000 from public funds to which it would be entitled according to the principle under consideration, there would remain Rs. 800 to be contributed by the Managers from resources of their own other than the Rs. 7,200 which they raise by means of fees. Certainly the fee income derived from the efficiency of the management ought to be regarded mainly as a contribution from the Managers. At all events, it is in no sense a contribution from the Department of Education. It thus appears that, even if the principle under consideration were used for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a proper grant-in-aid, though it was employed for quite another purpose, it would lead to very different results from those that would follow from that misstatement of the principle to which I desire to invite attention. In such cases as the one brought forward by way of illustration, the annual outlay of Rs. 10,000 on the Aided institution would be met by a grant of Rs. 2,000 from public funds by a fee income of Rs. 7,200, and by Rs. 800 from such other resources of their own as the Managers may be able to rely on. If the Education Commission had given "an absolutely definite recommendation that the amount of aid given from public funds should be half the deficit" (which most assuredly it never did) the supposed Aided institution would receive a grant, not of Rs. 2,000, but one of only Rs. 1,400 per annum. This difference is by no means unimportant. In practical administration it is probable that the difference would be considerably greater than that which has been arrived at in the merely illustrative example which I have employed.

However, it would be vain to argue that anything in the Education Commission's Report about the test of the sufficiency of the aid afforded to private enterprise in 1882 casts direct light upon the question of the rate of aid that ought to be given in ordinary cases. The report indeed contains a whole long paragraph headed "Cautions in Applying the Standard, Employed." By provision after provision, which might easily be quoted, it guards against any attempt to convert into a universal rule the principle it used for a totally different purpose. There is not a word in the Report (unless possibly here and there a sentence or half a sentence wrested from its context) than can be construed into a recommendation "that the amount of aid given from public funds should be half the deficit," in the sense which the phrase expresses in the statement I object to. I am puzzled to understand how anyone who had gone through the Report with ordinary care should be able to read such a recommendation into any part of it. I am certain that anyone who spends an hour in staying the relevent portions of the Report will share my puzzlement. The portions thus relevant are paragraphs 476—480 inclusive. I hope that all interested in this matter will refer to them.

There are many remarks in the Report. made authoritative by the Secretary of State and the Government of India in 1884, which set forth more or less distinctly the views held by the Education Commission on the question of the amount of aid which private Managers have a right to look for from the State. The general outcome of these remarks is that grants, are to be given up to any amount needed for complete efficiency, provided that even in the extremest case, they should not exceed one-half the total expenditure on the institution aided. But the chief, and indeed almost the only, recommendation which bears directly on this question of the proper rates of State aid is No. 13 (6 para 580, Chapter XIII of the Report. This recommendation reads :—"That the amount of State aid (exclusive of scholarships from public funds) do not exceed one-half of the entire expenditure on an institution." It will be observed that the maximum thus laid down is one-half of the entire expenditure. Surely this is plain enough. Surely it shuts out the idea that the grant is to be limited to "half the deficit," as if the fee-income of a College or school belonging in no sense to those who raise it. According to this express recommendation, the Secondary Aided school which, I have adduced as an illustrative example, would be entitled to a grant, not of Rs. 2,000, but of Rs. 5,000 per annum, provided this larger amount were really necessary to secure its complete efficiency. The Commission, however, held that only in special circumstances should the grant be so liberal as this, For, it adds as (c) in its recommendation:—"That, as a general rule, this maximum rate of aid be given only to Girls' schools, Primary schools, and Normal schools." Plainly, therefore, in exceptional cases, such perhaps as that of a Secondary school in a particularly backward District the grant from the State might warrantly amount to half the entire annual cost even of an ordinary Aided institution. Yet the Education Commission was as decided as the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne in objecting to any unnecessary waste of public funds. Over and over again in the Report it points to cases in which the aid to which private effort is entitled may be greatly less than the warrantable maximum, viz., of half the entire cost. It insists in various forms upon the principle that the object of an enhanced grant is to extend education and increase its efficiency not to economise the funds of Managers." It suggests many safeguards for securing that this principle shall be carried out in practice. It distinctly holds that "it will devolve on the Department to see that the augmented aid is well applied." It proceeds throughout on the view that unless in very exceptional cases, Managers over and above their fee-income "must have some funds" in order to secure "financial stability." The sum of the whole matter appears to be that the State's approval of the Report published in 1884 was equivalent to an instruction to those entrusted with the administration of its Educational funds, that they should regard private effort as the essential feature of the scheme of education and treat private Managers as allies to be welcomed and encouraged, and not as rivals to be crushed.

I regard it as beyond my province to express, or even to form, an opinion on the merits of the scheme set forth in the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council, as reported in your issue of the 22nd of last month. I am now unable to pronounce judgment on questions which require acquaintance with minute details. Such questions must be left to men on the spot who know the exact present position of matters educational. This, however, does not prevent me from being competent to correct erroneous statements concerning matters with which I am intimately acquainted and in which, for the sake of the whole future of India, I am very deeply interested. At the same time, I trust that the whole educational question now before the public will be thoroughly and impartially discussed. A good opportunity for this seems to be afforded by the full admission at the late debate that the present Grant-in-aid Code stands in grievous need of amendment. Whatever else such discussion may do, it ought to result in attention being drawn to the cardinal recommendation of the Education Commission on the subject of private effort. That recommendation has not, indeed, been enforced, but it has been repeatedly approved and adopted by those who occupy the seat of highest authority, though for many years it has been little more than a dead letter in Madras. Of course the recommendation I refer to is No. 10 in para. 580 under Chapter XIII of the Education Commission's Report. It stands thus :—"That whilst existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency, wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of institutions under private management be the principal care of the Department."

Burgo Park, Scotland.

WILLIAM MILLER.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT SEA.

On the arrival at Plymouth on March 22 of the P. and O. Company's steamship "Macedonia," from Australia and Indian ports, it was reported that between Bombay and Aden one of the crew, a lascar, developed and died from bubonic plague. He was ill about six hours. The body was buried at sea, and the customary precautions were rigidly observed. There was no further development, and at Plymouth the passengers landed without hindrance after the Local Government Board regulations had been complied with.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th April.

135 Leave.—Extract from Bombay Brigade Orders dated 15th April.

377. Lieut W. H. Leach, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted seven months' leave out of India with effect from 26th April.

129 Parades—Sunday 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10 inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper entrance gate to Government House at 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday 20th instant. 10 inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE KAISER'S HEIR.

Accused of Wasting his Time in Sport.

Berlin, March, 29.

An article attacking the Crown Prince for neglect of his military duties is attracting great attention, and is reproduced in many leading newspapers. It appeared originally in "Der Tuermer," a monthly review, and was written by Herr Guenther von Vielrogge, a retired officer.

The "war lord" is accused of wasting his time in frivolous social festivities and sporting pastimes. He is said to be more strenuous in the pursuit of holidays than in the cultivation of soldierly arts.

The article observes that up to the time when the Kaiser appointed his heir to the colonelcy of the famous Death's Head Hussars Dantzing last September the Crown Prince had never done any millitary service worth mentioning. It was hoped that the Dantzig training would at last fill the Prince, in whose veins the blood of so many warriors flowed, with genuine enthusiasm for his profession. "Up to the present, however, the hopes aroused by the transfer to Dantzig remain unfulfilled. The Crown Prince is absent far too much on leave. Indeed, one might add when he is at the head of his regiment at all.

"Immediately on his appointment the august young gentleman went travelling for four weeks, principally to hunt. Soon after his return we saw him in Berlin, sometimes in the Reichstag, where he attended the Morocco debate, and sometimes at the flying grounds. At the beginning of December he spent a week in Silesia hunting, and at the end of December and commencement of January he was in Berlin again.

"Between these last-named leaves he was prostrated by illness, which not only confined him to his room but kept him in bed for the Christmas holidays. This illness could not have been very grave, otherwise the Berlin newspapers would not so soon have been able to report that he was devoting himself to winter sports in the Tiergarten.

"At the end of January the Crown Prince again came to Berlin, to participate in Court festivities and those connected with the Kaiser's birthday and the christening of his own son. When these were over he betook himself to Switzerland, where in the company of his gracious consort he threw himself into the joys of sleigh and ski with his accustomed zeal. That he remained in Switzerland longer than was intended was due to an injury received at ice-hockey.

"On March 6 the Dantzig Hussars saw their commander again, and were at last able to give the winter ball, which they had had to postpone on account of the Crown Prince's many prolonged absences."

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

According to a "Central News" telegram from Shanghai, the first trial by jury recorded in China opened there on March 23 amid deep public interest. Three Chinese judges sat, of whom two are members of the English Bar. A jury of twelve members was empanelled to try the first case, the prisoner being a Japanese ex-official.

The British, French, German and American Ministers handed Yuan Shih-kai on March 25 a long "aide-memoire" protesting against the conclusion of the Anglo-Belgian loan as a breach of faith towards the "four nations" banks. Yuan Shih-kai expressed his regret for what had occurred and his earnest desire to find a solution of the difficulty.

Ichand, March 25 ("Reuter").—Messrs. Sheldon, Hoffman and Hicks, of Chengtu University, have been attacked by pirates 100 miles above Ichang. Mr. Hicks was killed. The others were badly wounded, but have returned to Ichang with an escort.

Tokio, March 25 ("Times").—The leading Tokio journals take a gloomy view of the crisis in China but as their attitude throughout has been uniformly pessimistic this does not necessarily imply that the situation has become worse.

Pekin, March 26 ("Reuter").—The representatives of the Anglo-Belgian Loan Syndicate state that they have credited China at Pekin and Shanghai with the sum of 3,000,000 taels. The Foreign Office says that the Government has not drawn upon these funds, and that the loan is in abeyance pending Yuan Shih-kai's decision.

Washington, March 26.—The State Department admits that the United States Minister at Pekin is co-operating with the British, German, and French Minister in protesting against the confirmation of the loan of £1,000,000 sterling made to China by a group of British, French, and Belgian banks.

Russia's objections to the "four nations" loans to China will be formally communicated to London and Paris after the conclusion of the verbal exchange of views now proceeding. These objections are based on the argument that financial aid to China must not involve an addition to the military burdens of Powers whose dominions are conterminous with those of China, and that consequently Russia, Japan, Great Britain, and France must have a controlling, if not an exclusive, voice in the transaction.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

(Continued from page 4.)

The right of South Australia to the maintenance of a navigable river is undoubted, but recognition of it is intensely distasteful to New South Wales and Victoria, with the result that the progress of the investigation is retarded.

CRURCH-GOERS AND GAMBLING.

The admission of Dr. O'Reily, Archbishop of Adelaide, that it he knew which horse was going to win the Onkaparinga or the Melbourne Cup he would not have a shadow of a scruple of conscience in backing that horse for a handsome amount, brought to light an interesting coincidence in luck which attended investments by two prominent members of a suburban church. One was a deacon who paid his pew rent regularly and had a little flutter occasionally. One day he wore a radiant smile and it turned out that he had won £1,000 in a sweep on a horse race. The church authorities were so scandalised that the deacon retired from office. Curiously enough his seat in church was taken by a man after his own heart. Some considerable time passed, but the element of luck was steadily working towards coincidence, and one day it became known that the seconds pew-owner also won £1,000 in the same class of gambling. A third suburban resident now occupies the lucky pew, but there is no word in the record of the church as to whether he pays a little more for it on account of its history. Others are waiting to take the seat when fortune comes to its present possessor.

FEARFUL GALE IN THE WEST.

Details of a terrific gale on the north-west coast, causing immense damage and loss of life, was received in Perth on Friday. The gale began on Wednesday night and continued till Friday morning, during which time nine inches of rain fell. The wind-swept area extended at least from Cossack inland to Marble Bar, a distance of about 170 miles, as the crow flies. Telegrams from the scene of the disaster show that the most serious damage was done at Balla Balla, thirty miles east of Cossack, where one ship was broken to pieces another is ashore. One lighter was smashed to pieces, another sunk, and from a third at least a dozen lives have been lost, for four bodies have already been recovered, while eight men are still missing from the crew of the ship, Crown of England, the vessel which was smashed to pieces. Some anxiety was felt for the safety of the s. s. Koombana, which left Broome for Port Hedland at 10-30 on Wednesday morning, but she evidently missed the full force of the gale, for her safe arrival at Derby, some distance north of Broome, is announced.

The damage on land extended over a wide area. At Roebourne, 8.75 in. of rain fell in 24 hours. The Harding River is running a banker, and the town is flooded. Portion of the Point Sampson jetty and the tramway between Point Sampson and Cossack were washed away. Port Hedland is half under water, but no lives have been lost. Two hotels were blown down at Balla Balla, and other buildings severely damaged. A message from Darwin states that all telegraph lines are down north of Geraldton. Therefore it is not likely that any further news of the wrecks will be received to-day.

A.

As a result of a taxicab collision with a company of the Hants Regiment on the return from night operations at Farnborough, the authorities, it is stated at Aldershot, are considering the advisability of the rear files of marching columns at night wearing a red reflector fixed to the back of the belt.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Bombay Police vs. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Yesterday evening at the Marine Lines Hockey ground, Bombay, before a fair gathering the Bombay Police met the team of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh on the opening match of the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament. The opening exchanges were even and then a brilliant combination run was made by the left wing of the Aligarh team. The visitors continued to press and after an exciting melee in front of the Police goal, Asad distinguished himself as one out of a good forward line by scoring cleverly from a difficult angle. The Police again rallied and for a time pressed but without scoring and Aligarh took up the attack once more, their forward combination being exceptionally fine. A period of more even play ensued and then Walker was twice unfortunate in failing to score for his side. A series of interruptions for "sticks" followed in the end Walker once again just failed to score. However, at half-time the game stood.

M. A. O. College ..... 1 goal
Bombay Police..... love

On the resumption of play the Police opened the attack and MacCormack put in a hard close-range shot which Akbar stopped. The Aligarh team retaliated for a time and Fateh put in a clever run, but no one was up to take his pass. A penalty corner against the Home team was unconverted and from the "bully" a run by Walker and MacCormack almost proved successful. More brilliant passing on the part of the visitors' forward line ended in Asad finding the net, but "offside" was the referee's decision. Even play followed at this stage and then Mahbub passed cleverly to Altaf who ran up and shot. Thompson, however, saved. Sargon and Daniells put up a good defence and prevented further score until the call of time.

M. A. O. College ..... 1 goal.
Bombay Police..... love.

The teams were as follows:—

ALIGARH M. A. O.—Goal, Akbar; backs, Nuruddin and Masud; half backs, Badrul, Azhar and Mahbub; forwards, Anward Fateh, Sarwar, Asad and Altaf.

BOMBAY POLICE.—Goal, Thompson; backs, Daniels and Sargon; half-backs, Eccleshall, Fraser and Cooper; forwards, Vardon, Walker, MacCormack, Toussaint and Jones.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B"	Bye		
Young Parsi H. C. Poona	Bye		
Real Instituto Luso-Ind.	Bye		
Bombay Gymkhana	Bye		
14th Hussars	Bye		
2nd Dorset Regiment	Bye		
Grant Medical College	Medicals.		
St. Xavier's	Medicals.		
2nd Cheshire Regiment	2nd Cheab. 20		
B. E. S. Old Boys	2nd Cheab. 20		
Parsi Pioneers "A"	Cyclists 6-1		
Cyclists' Hockey Club	Cyclists 6-1		
Rising Star Sporting Club	Royal Warwicks.		
Royal Warwickshire Regt	Royal Warwicks.		
Hornets I. B. Institution	Bye		
Pioneers H. C.	Bye		
Combined Poona Hky C	Bye		
B. G. A. Colaba	Bye		
M. A. O. Aligarh	Bye	MAO	
Bombay Police	Bye	1-0	

BRIGHTON CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Brighton Challenge Hockey Cup Competition commenced yesterday under ideal weather conditions. The attendance was not very large but the exhibition of hockey was first class. On the Calcutta ground was played the Customs vs. La Martiniere match. The former are the favourites for the Cup, but the school boys played so well that the Customs were kept at bay during the first half. In the beginning of the second half the La Martinieres scored a goal. But this roused the river-sides who pulled themselves together and scored twice through Galbraith.

On the Customs ground the Measurers drew with the Orientals each side scoring twice.

On the Rangers ground the 70 Carnatics lost to the Dalhousie by 3 goals to love.

On the "Dalhousie" ground the Port Commissioners won by 2 goals to love. Their opponents were the E. B. S. R.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 20th April, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 18th inst :—

THE ORR-EWING CUP, (for VI Metre Boats only) —Start at 2-50 p. m.—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—P and O "B" Buoy Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard —Cee Vessel. 13·28 miles.

"A" CLASS—Start at 3-20 p. m.—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel —Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. 12·62 miles.

"B" CLASS—Start at 3-10 p.m.—Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel —N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. 9·78 miles.

"C" CLASS, (1st Prize R. E. Cup)—Start at 3 p.m. Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. 11·3 miles.

Chronometer time gun at 2-40 p.m.

1912 HORSES.

Opening of the Flat-Racing Season.

What will win the Derby asks an expert on racing, writing in the "Daily Mail."

Much has to happen before the race is run on the 5th June, but this is the question which dominates the early part of the racing season, which begins today. Sometimes a good two-year-old has stood out and merely seemed to fulfil the inevitable when he has won with more or less ease, the race which still ranks as the greatest in the world, notwithstanding that the Grand Prix de Paris is worth considerably more than twice as much—last year Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunstar won £6,460 at Epsom, and the Marquis de Ganay's As d'Atout earned £14,060 at Longchamp. The more or less inevitable to which reference has just been made, is found at a glance back at recent years to have occurred when Lemberg won in 1910, Cicero in 1905, Rock Sand in 1903, Flying Fox in 1899, Galtee More in 1897, all these having carried off the two-year-old races which usually point to success. On the other hand, at this time of the season in 1909, no one could possibly have supposed that King Edward's Minoru had any serious chance, of the Derby. Nothing more amazing has happened since the prize was originated in 1780, than the victory of Signorinetta in 1908, and a short time before the race of 1907, it is probable that the majority of racegoers had scarcely realised the existence of Orby. The horse which is to win the Derby next June, may, therefore, be quite conceivably forthcoming from some stable where at present no one can reasonably have the least idea that he is sheltered.

THE PRESENT FAVOURITE.

A favourite has been found in Mr. Edward Hulton's Lomond, and there are many things to be said in his favour. After a preliminary essay at Epsom in the spring, when, apparently, nothing was expected of him—as he was trained in the vicinity of the course it seemed just as well to let him walk over to it—he came out on the day before the Derby and was beaten for the Woodcote Stakes by two heads, after losing ground by a bad slip coming round Tattenham Corner. Of his four subsequent races he won three and failed when trying to give a great deal of weight to a colt of capacity at Hurst Park. Lomond is the son of a highly distinguished sire, in the hands of a remarkably competent trainer Wootton, whose son, the most successful jockey of late years, will ride him; and it is understood that, well as he ran last year, he was never really at his best.

If Lomond wins the Derby, or indeed by whatever horse it is won, a subject for controversy will be the position he holds in the ranks of Epsom victors; and this leads again to the vexed question as to whether the modern thoroughbred is as good as or better than his predecessors. That he is speedier there can be no doubt, proof being afforded by the times which various races have occupied. In all the chief events "records" have been cut during the last few seasons; but the point is as to stamina and constitution, for it must be remembered that thoroughbred blood is by no means only of importance on the racecourse.

THE QUESTION OF STAMINA.

Foreign Governments which give many thousands of pounds for famous winners only buy, because of the horses' enormous value as producers of animals designed for military purposes thus one of the chief sires at the Trakehnen Stud in Germany, from which so many of the best charges come is a son of King Edward's Persimmon. The days are long past when horses ran heats over the four-mile Beacon course at Newmarket, it being considered that two miles and a half, the distance of the Ascot Cup, is quite far enough as a test of stamina. No longer race than this now takes place in England, under the Jockey Club rules, which govern flat-racing, except indeed the Goodwood Cup—the nominal length of the course there, the same as at Ascot having been, as was subsequently ascertained, under-measured by about a furlong—and the Alexandra Plate at Ascot, formerly three miles, now reduced to a little more than two miles and three-quarters. If contemporary horses were trained for four-mile races, many recognised authorities are of opinion that they would cover the distance in considerably better time than was taken by the stayers of old, though what that time was cannot be precisely ascertained, the stop-watches which now mark fifths of a second being modern inventions. The subject is treated by the late Mr. John Andrew Boylet the historian and essayist, Fellow of All Souls, who wrote much about the Turf and put his precepts into practice by breeding Rosedrop, winner of the Oaks of 1910. He came to no definite decision.

SOME THOROUGHBREDS.

Two good horses which did much last year to sustain the prestige of the thoroughbred were withdrawn from active service at the end of the season. One of these, Lord Derby's Swynford, winner of the St. Leger and of other notable events, had the misfortune to break his leg in singular circumstances. It is believed that the enormous strength of the muscles caused the bone to snap. Happily, skilful veterinary treatment has preserved Swynford for the stud, at which his performances and breeding—he is a son of John o'Gaunt and La Fleche—should enable him greatly to distinguish himself. The other is Mr. C. E. Howard's Willonyx, who won the Ascot Cup—which is always said to set the seal on a horse's reputation—and the Cesarewitch, carrying 9st. 6lb., a weight never previously borne to victory—indeed, the achievement has seldom been attempted. Of the older horses, Lord Derby's Stedfast, Mr. F. Pilkington's Prince Palatine, winner of the last St. Leger, and Mr. Fairie's Lemberg, winner of the Derby of 1910, remain; and perhaps Lord Derby's King William should be included. This colt frequently proved himself an altogether exceptional animal in his home gallops, though he never fulfilled expectations in public, notwithstanding that he won four of the eight races for which he started. A mare whose reappearance will be watched with much curiosity is Mr. Brodrick Cloete's Cherimoya. Her career is remarkable. She showed little or no promise as a two-year-old, and was not thought worth while to run her. But she came out for the Oaks and was easily successful, since when she has never been seen. She is reported, however, to have been doing good work of late.

The flat-race season always begins "in the week, which includes the 25th March, unless that be the one before Easter Sunday, in which case races may be run in the week preceding," so a start will be made to-day. Lincoln followed by Liverpool has been the rule for many years past, and the Lancashire Handicap always attracts considerable attention, for the reason that the entries are published at a time when there is little else in the Turf world to talk about. It is supposed that the issue lies between the top and the bottom weights, Sir William Cooke's Hornet's Beauty, 9st. 6lbs., which won a trial at Newmarket on Wednesday, and Mr. H. P. Nickall's Warfare, 6st. 11lb., the latter a colt which did little last season, but is said to have made extraordinary improvement. Hornet's Beauty has never been beaten in England, and it is a matter for regret that he is a gelding. The Brocklesby Stakes, the principal two-year-old event at Lincoln, seldom fails to anything like a good horse.

RASH DRIVING.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Vithoo Genu, a syce, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of a young daughter of one Tukaram Dadaji.

Mr. Reuben Soloman defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was driving his master's carriage along Carnac Bridge towards Crawford Market on Saturday morning in a very rash manner. The complainant's daughter was then crossing the road and was knocked

BY THE WAY.

BOAT-RACING, A MODERN SPORT.

Boat-racing can boast of little antiquity, and as an amateur sport is hardly more than a century old. The rivers of Greece, being for the most part mountain torrents, did not lend themselves to boating, and a boat-race would have been voted "slow" by the Romans, whose refined taste preferred a fight between a starving lion and a muscular early Christian. "Doggett's Coat and Badge," founded in 1716, seems the earliest known contest; but the pastime was long considered fit only for professional watermen or bargees, and the bumping races at Oxford, which arose out of water-picnics, were not established until a century later.

ORIGIN OF SLIDING SEATS.

A sliding stroke was adopted by English oarsmen long before movable seats, but upon what the Americans called the "buckskin and butter" plan. Newcastle scullers used to slide on a long highly polished thwarts by the free use of grease or soap, their rowing trousers being strapped at the seat with wash-leather. This device was introduced to the Thames by Robert Chambers when he sculled a match with Harry Kelly in 1865, and was used by the Tyne crew, when they rowed St. John's New Brunswick, in 1870. In 1871, the Tyne crew, who had gained a knowledge of the movable seat during their visit to America, used sliding seats at Newcastle; and they were fitted to the coxwainless four in which the London Rowing Club beat the Atalanta crew of New York in 1872. After the success of the new arrangement at Henley, sliding seats were adopted by both Universities for the Varsity boat-race of 1873.

HANDEL'S AMANUENSIS.

John Christopher Smith, the Granville collection of whose autograph copies of Handel's works have been sold at Sotheby, was originally a pupil of Handel, and later, when the composer was stricken with blindness, his amanuensis. To him Handel bequeathed all his manuscript scores and the Roubiliac bust, and these Handel autographs afterwards became the property of George III., being presented to him by Smith as an acknowledgment of a Royal pension granted to him in his old age. Until quite recently these Handel manuscripts—by far the largest single collection in existence—were among the treasures of the great library at Buckingham Palace, but the present King has made them available to the general public by handing them over to the care of the authorities of the British Museum. The ninety volumes comprise, in Handel's own handwriting, full scores of practically everything he wrote.

FRANKENSTEIN AND THE MONSTER.

Is there any mistake which has been more frequently, and more hopelessly corrected, over a large part of century at least, than that into which a barrister at the Old Bailey plumped with the customary facility the other day? Of a certain popular magazine it was said that it has made "a monster competitions, a Frankestein with which they could not cope, something having gone wrong with the works." It was the misfortune of Frankenstein that he could not cope with the monster that he had made. A certain looseness of the national mind, we may put it that way, has converted Frankenstein into the monster which he fashioned and then became afraid of. Does anybody ever read Mrs. Shelley's story nowadays, and is there any story of age the main feature of which has been so much misunderstood, or which is so greatly neglected and so frequently referred to in speech and in writing?

COLLECTION OF MARINE SPECIMENS.

One of the most important acquisitions made by the zoological department of the Natural History museum for many years is the famous collection formed by Canon Norman, F. R. S., consisting of marine specimens from the North Atlantic and the Arctic Seas. The entire collection, the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" says, has recently been transferred to the Museum, and some idea of its extent may be had when it is stated that the slides alone fill 7,120 glass-topped boxes, and the bottles nearly 7,500 bottles, while over 5,500 specimens are represented on microscopical slides. All this material is carefully labelled, and the collection, moreover, contains all the original type specimens, described and named by Canon Norman, himself a leading authority on the subject.

EDINBURGH'S EAST WIND.

The tradition that Edinburgh is peculiarly east-windy is not likely to be gravely shattered by the utterance of an authority writing in the Edinburgh Scotsman magazine, "The Blue Blanket," that the prevailing winds of the capital are really westerly. Mr. Russell, in an article on Edinburgh, makes it plain that he found the wind in the east when he was there, as R. L. Stevenson appeared to have experienced, and recorded more than once with unfilial emphasis. Gibbon's sneer at Edinburgh as the place of "Port and Prejudice" does not now hold good, according to Mr. Russell. It is, in his opinion, one of the most inspiring cities in the world, which the bounty of nature and the genius of man alike have done their best to render beautiful.

TROUBLE IN SING SING.

There has been trouble in Sing Sing, which, as our readers know, is a gaol belonging to the State of New York. This is how the trouble has come about. The warden of the prison and the State superintendent of Prisons found out not long ago that prisoners were being supplied from outside with morphine, opium, and cocaine, as well as with whisky and tobacco. They say there has been an organised morphine ring working both inside and outside the prison. The ring consisted of some of the warders, ex-convicts, and others interested in the sale of illicit drugs.

POPULAR POSTCARDS.

Drugs-mugging could even be managed without bribing the warders. The Sing Sing authorities noticed lately that embossed picture-postcards were suspiciously popular among prisoners' friends. It was noticed that some of them were surprisingly heavy, and the matter was referred to the warden. He slit one of the embossed cards with a penknife, and found that it contained a dozen "shots" of morphine. "We have to watch for bulges in postage-stamps," the warden remarked. "A postage-stamp, as many of the prisoners have learned, is large enough to shelter a 'shot' of morphine." There is profit in the trade, for the market price of six "shots" of morphine is one dollar outside the gaol and two dollars inside.

SCOTS AND DRINK.

Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., in an article in the "Pioneer" on the Temperance Bill for Scotland, sets forth his opinion that if Scotland had had Home Rule, a Temperance Bill would have been passed years ago and he supplies particulars to combat the contention that Scotland is the least sober part of the kingdom. As a matter of fact, he writes, the money per head spent annually on drink is much less in Scotland than in either England, Wales, or in Ireland and the Temperance sentiment is very much stronger. He mentions populous centres where there are no licenses. "South Govan has a working-class population of over 6,000 without a public-house. Grangemouth has two wards with a population of about 7,000, without a license. In all these cases crime scarcely exists, and pauperism is practically unknown.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP.

Curious questions, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, have been raised by the discovery that L'Amour Masque, a story by Balzac recently published for the first time, is almost identical in plot, detail, and even phrasing with a tale called "Le Domino Blanc," by one Moleri, which was published in the "Magasin Litteraire" in 1845. The resemblance being far too close to be accounted for by chance, are we, our contemporary asks, to suppose that Moleri was Balzac under another name or that Balzac, "cribbed" from Moleri, or that Moleri "cribbed" from Balzac, or that the alleged Balzac manuscript presented to the Duchesse de Diny and emblazoned with her coat-of-arms is a literary forgery?

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MEN AND MATTERS.

ROMAN LAW.

After a brilliant career at Oxford, Mr. Francis de Zulueta has been appointed to the Readership in Roman Law at All Souls' College in succession to Dr. James Williams, who extramurally was known as High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1906-7. Roman Law, as the lay mind might assume, is not merely an "accomplishment" as the prospectuses of ladies' schools used to describe "extras," but it has practical application to-day. Decisions are frequently given in the South African Courts based on Roman enactments.

A CASE IN POINT.

Some time ago a lady was sued in the courts of Cape Colony on a bond which she had given for a debt incurred by someone else. On her behalf the Senatus Consultum Velleianum was pleaded, and pleaded with success. This Consuleum dates probably from the time of Vespasian, somewhere about 51 A.D., and by it women were prohibited from undertaking to answer for the debt of others, whether as sureties or as substitutes.

"ARABIA DESERTA."

Although nearly three decades have passed since Mr. Charles Montagu Doughty published the result of his exploration of Arabia, his book, Travels in Arabia Deserta," that work still holds its own as an authority on Bedawi life and matters geographic and geologic pertaining to Arabia. The Royal Geographical Society by awarding to Mr. Doughty, the Founders' Medal, acknowledges the indebtedness of that science to the author of "The Dawn of Britain."

NOT IN "WHO'S WHO."

Another explorer is honoured by the Geographical Society, which has bestowed the Patron's Medal upon Mr. Douglas Carruthers, who, half-a-dozen years ago, took part in the special expedition to Mount Ruwenzori. Two years later he was engaged with Mr. Rickmer Rickmers in an exploration of the Arpa and Alaski plateaux in Russian Turkestan. For his travels in North-Western Arabia, Mr. Carruthers was awarded the Gill Memorial, and last year his field of operations was North-West Mongolia. Mr. Andrew Lang's almost-forgotten song of "Not in Men of the Times" is recalled, for Mr. Carruthers does not appear in "Who's Who."

LAW OF COMPENSATION.

The Victoria Medal is presented by the above society to Sir George Darwin, who is a son of the author of "The Origin of Species," and the sponsor of Port Darwin in Australia. An astronomer in the first place, Sir George has shown his interest in geography by the assistance he rendered in establishing a school in that subject at Cambridge. His career is an example of the law of compensation, for what Science has gained it may be assumed Themis has lost, inasmuch as Sir George was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn forty years ago, but went back to Cambridge to follow mathematical pursuits.

NEW CHAIRS.

Two new professorships recently announced in the University of Leeds—were those of Philosophy and the English language—and to the former Mr. C. M. Gillespie, whose achievements in classics are well known both in Edinburgh and Oxford, has been appointed. Dr. Moorman, the first occupant of the English Chair, is a graduate of London and Strasburg, with more than a national fame. He was recently a lecturer at Hamburg, on the subject which he is now teaching, under the auspices of the Colonial Institute of the "Freeport."

NINETEEN YEARS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. John Reginald Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Tewkesbury, whose death was announced at the age of seventy-six, was a prominent figure in political circles a quarter of a century ago. For nineteen years he sat in the House of Commons on the Conservative side. He first represented Tewkesbury, which at the time (1864) returned two members. In 1872, with Lord St. Aldwyn, he was elected for East Gloucestershire, and after the redistribution of 1885, he became the first member for the Tewkesbury Division, but retired from Parliament a year later.

VETERAN SUFFRAGIST SUPPORTER.

The Suffragists had a veteran Parliamentarain to move the second reading of the Conciliation Bill in Mr. James Tynte Agg-Gardner, who fought his first election before many of his fellow-members of to-day were out of their nurses' arms. It was in 1868, in the General Election that resulted in Mr. Gladstone's first Premiership, that Mr. Agg-Gardner, then a young man of twenty-two, first sought election for his native borough of Cheltenham, the constituency with which his political life has always been associated, and which he now represents as the result of the petition of last year. Mr. Agg-Gardner was unsuccessful on his first appearance as a candidate, but six years later, in the campaign which D'Israeli won, he was elected, in common with Mr. Balfour, Lord Charles Beresford, and Mr. Burt, who then also entered the House of Commons, as new members. The introducer of this year's Conciliation Bill has not sat for Cheltenham without interruption, but has had three intervals outside the House during the thirty-eight years. There are two members of the representative Chamber whose record extends as far as back as Mr. Agg-Gardner's first contest—Mr. Chaplin and Lord Claud Hamilton, the latter of whom is the only survivor in that House of Earl Russell's final Administration.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON.

Only one member of the Cabinet in the House of Commons has sat in Parliament without interruption for the same seat over a longer period that Mr. Sydney Buxton, whose long connexion with Poplar has just been recognised. Sir Edward Grey has held his seat a year longer, and Mr. Asquith has sat for East Fife also since 1886, but it should be remembered that Mr. Buxton's first entry into Parliament dates back to 1883. Accordingly he entered Parliament for the first time when one member of the Cabinet, Mr. Runciman, was thirteen and another, Mr. Winston Churchill, was nine years old. Of the Cabinet in 1883, when Mr. Buxton became member for Peterborough, only Mr. Chamberlain remains. Mr. Buxton made his first attempt to enter Parliament in 1880, when he unsuccessfully contested Boston. Three years later he was returned for Peterborough at a by-election, but in 1885, he lost his seat. In 1886, he was defeated again, at Croydon, but later in the same year he was returned for Poplar, which has remained faithful to him ever since. The high favour which Mr. Buxton enjoys in Poplar was strikingly exemplified at the time of the Khaki election of 1900, when he was one of the few Liberal members who increased their majorities.

LATE MR. CHARLES AWDREY.

Mr. Charles Awdrey, whose death was announced recently was until quite recent time the senior acting partner in W. H. Smith and Sons' great business. He was comparatively little known in that connexion outside the trade, but all who came into contact with him had the highest respect for his ability and his energy. Coming straight from Oxford to the Strand House, he saw it grow enormously as railways extended, and as the reading public developed, and he was still at work when the loss of some of the book-stall contracts caused the firm to strike out on new lines, which it did with great energy. Mr. Awdrey was in politics a moderate Conservative, taking in this respect after his old friend and chief, Mr. W. H. Smith, but he found little time for political work during the years he was most active in business.

The death has occurred in Calcutta, after a two days' illness of Mr. J. M. Rodacanachi, the head of a Calcutta firm of freight brokers and well-known in sporting circles.

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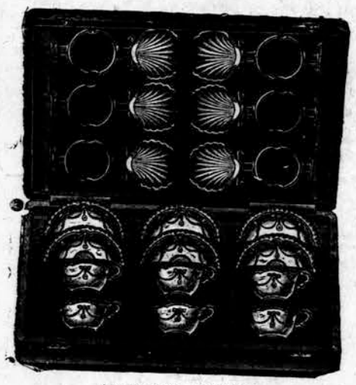
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